

**SERKET**

**سرکت**



**The Arachnological Bulletin  
of the Middle East and North Africa**

**Volume 19  
April, 2023**

**Part 2  
Cairo, Egypt**

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**ISSN: 1110-502X**



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Volume 19  
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Back issues: Vol. 1 (1987-1990), Vol. 2 (1990-1992), Vol. 3 (1992-1993), Vol. 4 (1994-1996), Vol. 5 (1996-1997), Vol. 6 (1998-2000), Vol. 7 (2000-2001), Vol. 8 (2002-2003), Vol. 9 (2004-2005), Vol. 10 (2006-2007), Vol. 11 (2008-2009), Vol. 12 (2010-2011), Vol. 13 (2012-2013), Vol. 14 (2014-2015), Vol. 15 (2016-2017), Vol. 16 (2018-2019), Vol. 17 (2019-2021), Vol. 18 (2021-2022).

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ISSN: 1110-502X

## **A new species of *Androctonus* Ehrenberg, 1828 from the Northern savannas of Cameroon (Scorpiones: Buthidae)**

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### **Abstract**

A new species of scorpion belonging to the genus *Androctonus* Ehrenberg, 1828 (family Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837), is described on the basis of one adult female and seven males and six females juveniles collected in the savannah formations of Sanguéré-Djoi, Cameroon. The material was collected with the use of Barber traps what explains a predominance of immature individuals in the sample. This *Androctonus* population is the first record of the genus for Cameroon and can be associated with *Androctonus hoggarensis* (Pallary, 1929), species originally described from the Hoggar Mountains in Algeria. The analysis of a several morphological characters of both species confirms some differences. More conclusive however are the characteristics of endemic populations of the two species. Respectively in a Saharan Massif, major endemic centres within the Sahara desert, and in a savannah-like formation.

**Keywords:** Scorpion, *Androctonus*, new species, Savannas, Cameroon.

### **Introduction**

In several previous publications, the taxonomical complexity of the genus *Androctonus* Ehrenberg, 1828 was strongly highlighted. This genus proved to be much more speciose than it could originally be expected; this situation was frequently attested by the relative confusion that prevailed among several species of the genus (e.g. Lourenço, 2005, 2008, 2015; Lourenço *et al.*, 2009, 2012, 2015; Ythier & Lourenço, 2022; Lourenço & El-Hennawy, 2022).



In some classical publications, Vachon (1948, 1952) largely contributed to the knowledge of North African scorpions and attempted to bring a more clear definition of the genus *Androctonus*, treating the species known at that time. His results, however, remained somewhat unsatisfactory, mainly because these were based on the study of a limited zone of North Africa. More than fifty years later, Lourenço (2005) attempted again to clarify the taxonomic position of the known populations of *Androctonus*. A few species were synonymised, some subspecies rose to the rank of species and new species were described. After the publication of this preliminary clarification on the taxonomy of *Androctonus*, more new species were added to the genus (e.g. Lourenço, 2008, 2015; Lourenço & Qi, 2006, 2007; Lourenço *et al.*, 2009, 2012, 2015). A recent synopsis was also proposed by Ythier & Lourenço (2022). In this synopsis one species was neglected: *Androctonus bartolozzii* Rossi & Merendino. This omission was subsequently corrected by Lourenço & El-Hennawy (2022).

Among the known *Androctonus* species some are unquestionably common, such as *Androctonus australis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Androctonus amoreuxi* (Audouin, 1825) and *Androctonus aeneas* C.L. Koch, 1839, while others are rare. Contrarily to the common species, generally largely distributed in wide desert and arid zones of the Sahara and Middle East, the uncommon species present, in most cases, endemic patterns of distribution generally limited to small geographic zones which can correspond to the Saharan Massifs or less arid formations distributed in the periphery of the desert formations. Good examples are those of *Androctonus hoggarensis* (Pallary, 1929) described from the Hoggar Mountains in Algeria, *Androctonus pallidus* Lourenço, Duhem & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2012 from the Kapka Massif in Chad, *Androctonus santi* Lourenço, 2015 from the Aïr Mountains in Niger, *Androctonus tigrari* Lourenço, Rossi & Sadine, 2015 from North of Ethiopia, and more recently *Androctonus agrab* Ythier & Lourenço, 2022 from Western Sahara, and *Androctonus tibesti* Lourenço & El-Hennawy, 2022 from the Tibesti Massif in Libya (Lourenço *et al.*, 2015; Lourenço & El-Hennawy, 2022; Ythier & Lourenço, 2022). Consequently, some *Androctonus* species are clearly distributed outside the Saharan Central compartment (Lourenço & Duhem, 2009) and can be endemic to some Massifs or peripheral zones which correspond to possible refuges where more mesic conditions are generally present when compared to those of the Central compartment (Lourenço & Leguin, 2014; Lourenço *et al.*, 2012).

The Saharan Massifs in particular, such as the Hoggar, Tassili N'Ajjer, Aïr, Adrar, Tibesti, Ennedi and Kapka, have attracted the attention of naturalists since the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and a number of contributions on scorpions have been published (e.g. Vachon, 1950, 1958). However only more recent studies demonstrated that many of these local populations correspond in fact to endemic species (e.g. Lourenço, 2002, 2008; Lourenço & Leguin, 2014; Lourenço *et al.*, 2012). For these Saharan Massifs, a major synopsis was proposed by Lourenço *et al.* (2012) and will not be further discussed here.

In the present study, a new species of *Androctonus* is described from the savannah formations of the North of Cameroon (Fig. 1), attesting once more that some populations can be distributed in more mesic formations outside of the arid formations of the Sahara.

## Material and Methods

Illustrations and measurements were made with the aid of a Wild M5 stereomicroscope with a drawing tube (camera lucida) and an ocular micrometer. Measurements follow Stahnke (1970) and are given in mm. Trichobothrial notations are after Vachon (1974) and morphological terminology mostly follows Vachon (1952) and Hjelle (1990).

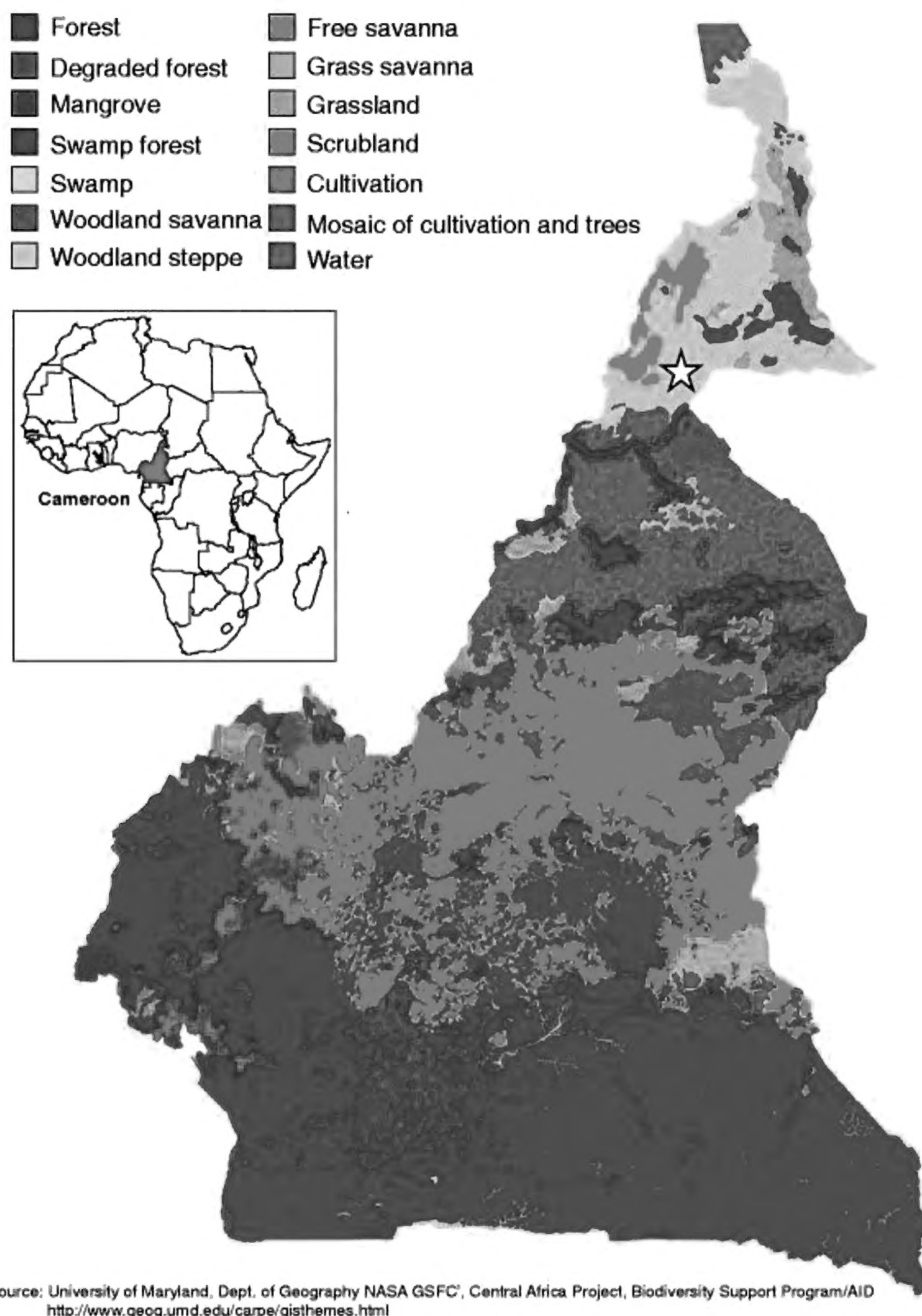


Fig. 1. Vegetation map of Cameroon with the indication of the Garoua region (white star).

Comparative material of *Androctonus hoggarensis* was examined for this study (Algeria, Hoggar Mountains, Tamanrasset, under rocks, 3-4/II/1956 (M. Gast), 1 male and 1 female; MNHN-RS-3045); Algeria, Tassili N'Ajjer, 24/I/1963 (H. Lhote), 3 males; MNHN-RS-3947). The holotype male of *Androctonus santi* was also examined (Niger, Air Massif, Bagzane Mountains, Zabou Rift, 24/XI/2006 (S. Sant), MNHN).

## Taxonomy

### Comments on some species related to the present study

*Androctonus hoggarensis* was described from In Ameri and In Fergane in the Hoggar Mountains in Algeria. As it was the case with most descriptions proposed by

Pallary, types of this species were not clearly designated. Consequently, it is almost certain that these are lost or at least mislead.

In his studies about the scorpion of North Africa, Vachon (1952) confirmed the distribution of *A. hoggarensis* for three Saharan Mountain ranges, Hoggar and Tassili N'Ajjer in Algeria and Aïr in Niger. Nevertheless, Vachon (1952) stated that this species could present a certain degree of variability and suggested that the study of more specimens could lead to its division in several forms. He called the attention in particular to the population distributed in the Aïr Massif, which differed by a smaller size and a distinct pattern of pigmentation. In a parallel study to that of the North African Scorpion Fauna, Vachon (1950) produced more or less a listing of several Arachnida collected in the Aïr Mountains, including a number of scorpions which he identified as *Androctonus hoggarensis*, *Androctonus amoreuxi*, *Leiurus quinquestriatus* (Ehrenberg, 1828) and *Compsobuthus werner* (Birula, 1908).

Specimens of *A. hoggarensis* from both the Hoggar and Tassili N'Ajjer Mountains are available in the collections of the Muséum in Paris; however, none of the specimens studied by Vachon (1950) from the Aïr Mountains was located. In fact, these specimens remained in the collection of IFAN, as cited by Vachon (1952; page 155).

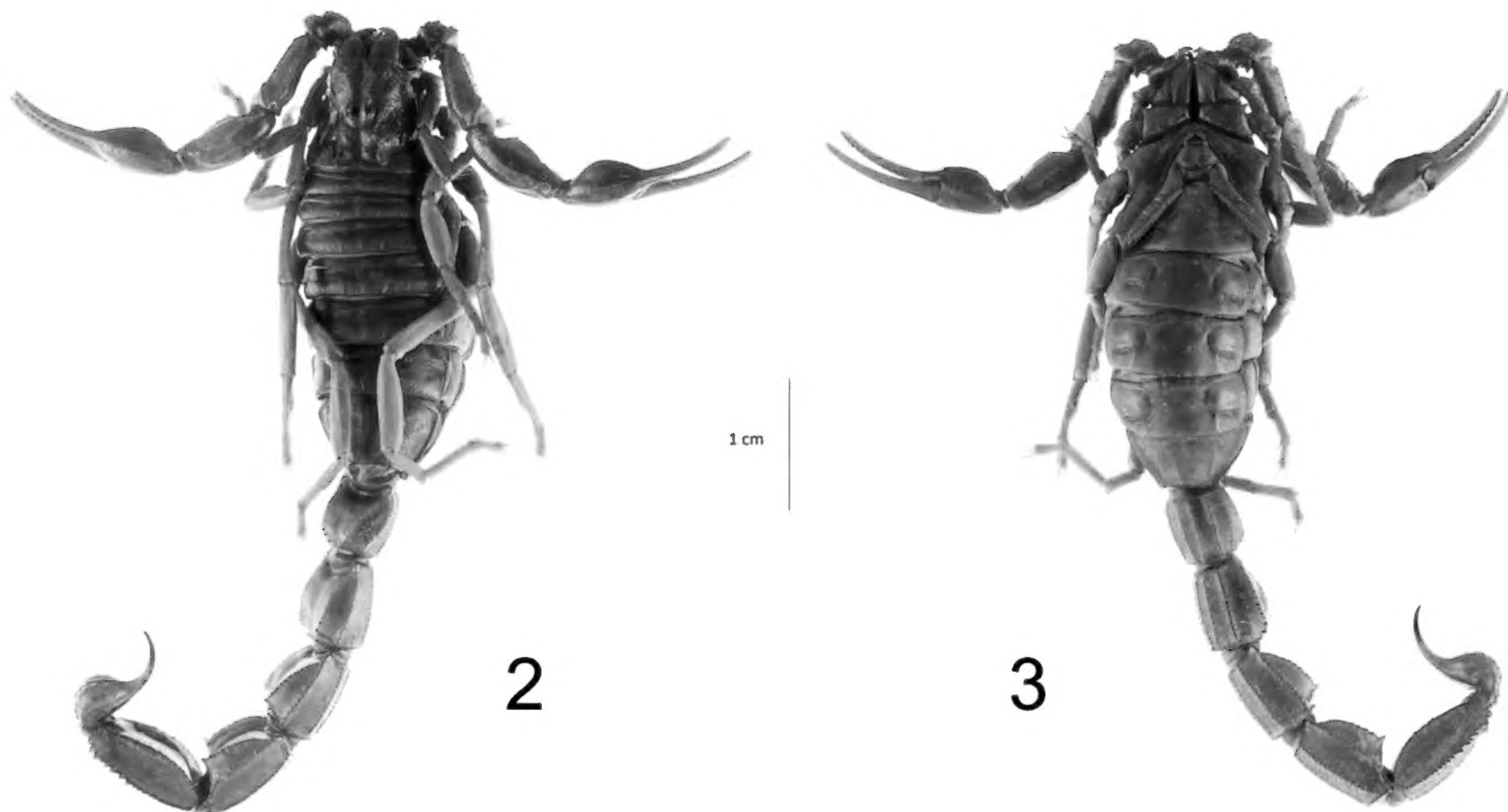
The Aïr Massif remains a very inaccessible region and new collections in the area are rare. Some years ago, a male specimen of *Androctonus* was collected in the Aïr and initially associated to *A. hoggarensis*, but subsequently described as a new species *Androctonus santi* by Lourenço (2015).

### **The scorpion fauna of Northern Cameroon**

Located among Central African countries, Cameroon recovers 475,000 km<sup>2</sup> and is situated between 2° and 13° of latitudes N and 8°30' and 16°10' of longitudes E (Fig. 1). The geographical position of the country allows an important diversity of natural environments with quite distinct habitats and climatic conditions, which can range from semi-deserts in the North to tropical rain forests in the South, having as a consequence an important variety of vegetation types (Letouzey, 1968). Forest covers are the most important with different gradients ranging from evergreen forest to forest-savannah mosaic; the North portion of the country is however dominated by more open vegetation types, which range from savannas to semi-arid formations (MINFOF, 2005; De Wasseige *et al.*, 2009).

The scorpion fauna of Cameroon was sporadically studied since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, leading to the description of some new species. These more or less isolated contributions continued until recently (Prendini, 2004) but concerned mainly the regions covered by forests and wet-forests. A few exceptions were studies concerning arid and savannah formations, leading to the description of two new species, *Leiurus savanicola* Lourenço, Qi & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2006 collected in a Sahel-Savannah transition area and *Scorpio savanicola* Lourenço, 2009 collected in a savannah-type formation (Lourenço, 2009; Lourenço *et al.*, 2006). Subsequently, more systematic collections, with the use of pitfall (Barber) traps, performed by colleagues of the CIRAD/IRAD in the savannah formation of the Garoua region, revealed a markedly diversity of species for this region with the description of several new species, namely: *Buthus prudenti* Lourenço & Leguin, 2012, *Butheoloides (Butheoloides) savanicola* Lourenço, 2013, *Babycurus prudenti* Lourenço, 2013 and *Pandinus camerounensis* Lourenço, 2014 (Lourenço, 2013a,b, 2014; Lourenço & Leguin, 2012). The species *Hottentotta hottentotta* (Fabricius, 1787) was also represented in several traps.





Figs. 2-3. *Androctonus cacahuati* sp. n. Habitus, female holotype. 2. dorsal aspect. 3. ventral aspect.

### Description of a new species

Family Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837

Genus *Androctonus* Ehrenberg, 1828

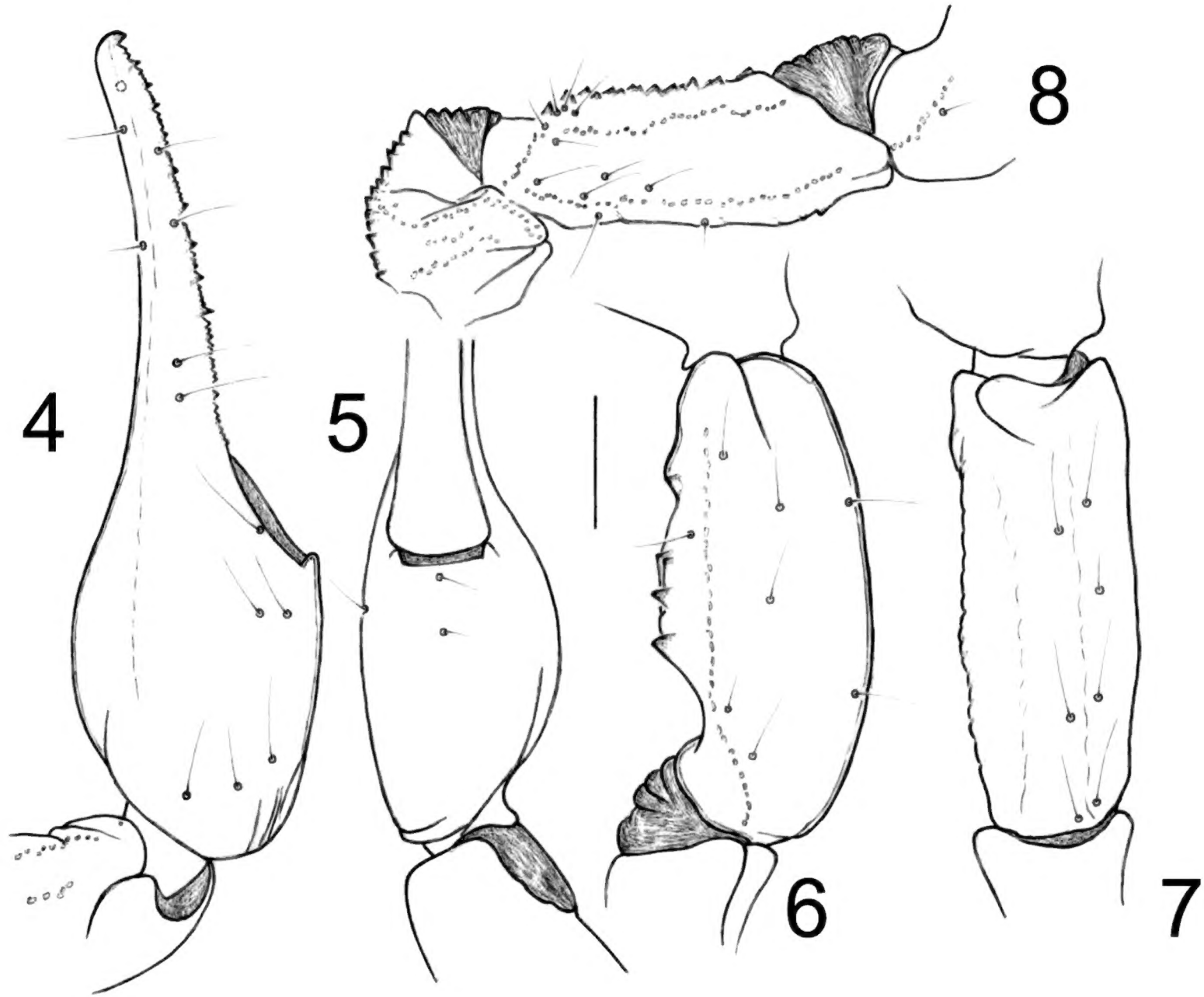
*Androctonus cacahuati* sp. n. (Figs. 2-9, 11)

Cameroon, Sanguéré-Djoi, Guider (10°00'34.8"N, 13°54'59.1"E), VIII/2010 (leg. P. Prudent *et al.*); scorpions collected with Barber traps (Fig. 12). Female holotype; 7 male and 6 female paratypes. Material deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

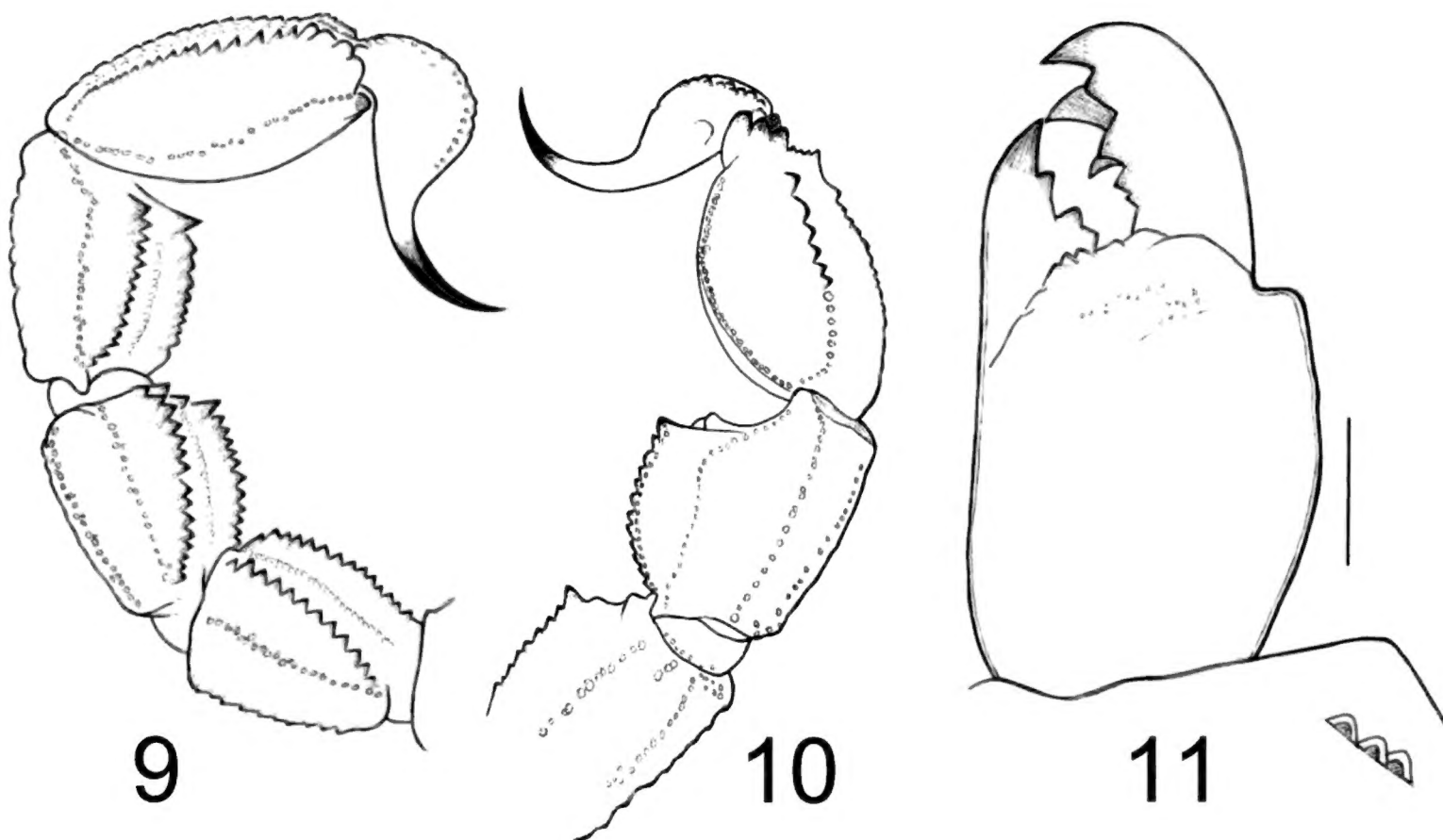
Etymology: The specific name, *cacahuati* (from the original Nahuatl, Azteca language) refers to the cacao plant; and is placed in apposition to the generic name; it associates the new species with its chocolate colour.

### Diagnosis

A scorpion of medium to large size, with adult female reaching a total length of 78.0 mm (adult males should reach a slightly smaller size). General colouration chocolate-brown with some yellowish tonalities; absence of any greenish tonality; legs paler, more to yellow; metasomal carinae brownish-yellow. Carinae and granulations on carapace and tergites moderately marked. Metasomal segments I to V only moderately enlarged distally; dorsal depression on segments I to V moderately to strongly marked; segments I-IV with dorsal spinoid granules; presence on segments III-IV of extra spinoid granules near to the junction of the segments. Anal arc with four moderately marked rounded lobes; the first two almost fused. Body and appendages with an inconspicuous setation; fixed and movable fingers with 11-11 rows of granules in most individuals; three exceptions with 11-12 rows. Pectines largely separated in both sexes; more pronounced in females with 29 to 34 teeth in males (29-30(2), 32-32(2), 32-33(2), 33-33(1), 33-34(1), 34-32(1)) and 21 to 24 teeth in females (21-21(1), 22-22(1), 22-23(1), 23-22(2), 24-23(1)).



Figs. 4-8. *Androctonus cacahuati* sp. n., female holotype. Trichobothrial pattern. 4-5. Chela. 4. dorso-external aspect. 5. ventral aspect. 6-7. Patella. 6. dorsal aspect. 7. external aspect. 8. Femur, dorsal aspect. (Scale bar: 2 mm).



Figs. 9-11. Metasoma and chelicera. 9-10. Metasomal segments and telson, lateral aspect. 9. *Androctonus cacahuati* sp. n., female holotype. 10. *Androctonus aeneas*, male neotype. 11. Chelicera of *Androctonus cacahuati* sp. n., female holotype. (Scale bar: 3 mm for metasomas; 1 mm for chelicera).

## Relationships

*Androctonus cacahuati* sp. n., has clearly associations with *Androctonus hoggarensis* (Pallary, 1929) and to a lesser extent to *Androctonus santi* Lourenço, 2015, mainly by a more or less common pattern of colouration. However the new species can be distinguished from these two species by a number of features: (i) although the general colouration of the new species is chocolate-brown, it does not present any greenish tonalities as for the other two species (Vachon, 1952; Lourenço, 2015), (ii) a relatively larger size for the new species, (iii) metasomal segment V intensely granulated and with better marked anal lobes, (iv) chela fingers with 11-11 rows of granules, vs. 12-12 in *A. santi* and 13-14 in *A. hoggarensis* (only a few specimens showing 11-12 rows), (v) pectines in both sexes more markedly separated in the new species, (vi) dorsal carinae of metasomal segments II-IV with more strongly marked spines, and also extra spinoid granules in the junction of segments III to V.

Description based on female holotype and paratypes. Measurements after the description.

**Colouration.** Mainly chocolate brown with slightly yellowish tonalities. Prosoma: carapace chocolate brown; only eyes marked by dark pigment. Mesosoma: chocolate brown with slightly yellowish confluent zones. Metasomal segments I to V chocolate brown, paler than carapace and mesosoma and with some yellowish tonalities; carinae only slightly darker; telson yellowish-brown; aculeus reddish-yellow at its base and blackish at its extremity. Venter pale chocolate brown with yellowish tonalities; pectines and genital operculum yellowish-brown. Chelicerae brownish-yellow without spots; fingers brownish-yellow with dark teeth. Pedipalps brownish-yellow; carinae only slightly darker; chela hand and fingers with a uniform brownish-yellow; oblique rows of granules in the fingers dark, almost blackish. Legs dark yellow.

**Morphology.** Carapace moderately to weakly granular; granulations better marked anteriorly; anterior margin with an inconspicuous median concavity, almost straight. Carinae moderately to weakly marked; anterior median, central median and posterior median carinae moderately granular. All furrows moderate to weak. Median ocular tubercle slightly anterior to the centre of carapace. Eyes separated by two and half ocular diameters. Three pairs of lateral eyes. Sternum triangular and narrow, slightly longer than wide. Mesosoma: tergites moderately to weakly granular. Three longitudinal carinae moderately crenulate in all tergites; lateral carinae reduced in tergites I and II. Tergite VII pentacarinata; granulations on carinae slightly spinoid. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally, forming two semi-oval plates. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 24-22 in female holotype (see diagnosis for variation); middle basal lamella of the pectines not dilated. Sternites without granules, smooth with elongated spiracles; four moderately marked carinae on sternite VII; other sternites acarinate and with two vestigial furrows. Metasoma: segments I with 10 carinae, strongly crenulated; ventral strongly marked; segments II to IV with 8 carinae, crenulated; the first four segments with a smooth and moderately to strongly marked dorsal depression; segments I to IV with spinoid granules on dorsal carinae; on segments II-III some extra spinoid granules are present on the junctions of the segments; segment V with five carinae; the latero-ventral carinae crenulate with several lobate denticles; ventral median carina slightly divided on the posterior portion; anal arc composed of 13-14 inconspicuous ventral teeth and four moderately marked rounded lateral lobes. Intercarinal spaces weakly granular. Telson with some moderate granulations on ventral surface; other surfaces smooth; aculeus moderately curved and slightly longer than the vesicle; subaculear tooth absent.



Cheliceral dentition as defined by Vachon (1963) for the family Buthidae; external distal and internal distal teeth approximately the same length; basal teeth on movable finger moderate but well marked and not fused; ventral aspect of both fingers and manus covered with long dense setae. Pedipalps: femur pentacarinat; patella with weakly to moderately marked carinae; only internal are more conspicuous chela with all faces weakly granular to smooth; all segments with an inconspicuous setation. Fixed and movable fingers with 11-11 oblique rows of granules; 11-12 observed for only three individuals. Internal and external accessory granules present and equally marked; three accessory granules on the distal end of the movable finger next to the terminal denticle. Legs: tarsus with numerous thin setae ventrally; tibial spur strong on legs III and IV; pedal spurs particularly strong on all legs. Trichobothriotaxy: trichobothrial pattern of Type A, orthobothriotaxic as defined by Vachon (1974). Dorsal trichobothria of femur arranged in Beta- $\beta$ -configuration (Vachon, 1975).

**Morphometric values (in mm) of the female holotype.** Total length, 78.0 (including telson length). Carapace: length, 8.7; anterior width, 6.2; posterior width, 10.1. Mesosoma length, 22.8. Metasomal segments. I: length, 5.6; width, 5.7; II: length, 6.7; width, 5.8; III: length, 7.1; width, 5.8; IV: length, 8.3; width, 5.6; V: length, 9.9; width, 5.0; depth, 4.2. Telson length, 8.9. Vesicle: width, 3.4; depth, 2.9. Pedipalp: femur length, 6.8, width, 2.4; patella length, 8.2, width, 3.4; chela length, 13.7, width, 3.3, depth, 3.5; movable finger length, 9.5.



Fig. 12. Aerial view of the region of the Sanguéré-Djoi region, Cameroon, showing the typical savannah vegetation; some agricultural fields can also be observed (photo by François-Régis Delobal).

### Acknowledgment

I am most grateful to Elise-Anne Leguin (Muséum, Paris) for preparing the photos of the holotype.

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***Androctonus cacahuati* Lourenço, 2023**

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*Serket* (2023) vol. 19(2): 121-125.

**An anomaly in the genital operculum of *Scorpio granulomanus*  
Al-Saraireh, Yağmur, Abu Afifeh & Amr, 2023  
(Scorpiones: Scorpionidae)**

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**Abstract**

A case of anomaly in the genital operculum is recorded in adult female of the scorpion *Scorpio granulomanus* Al-Saraireh, Yağmur, Abu Afifeh & Amr, 2023.

**Keywords:** Anomaly, *Scorpio granulomanus*, Genital operculum.

**Introduction**

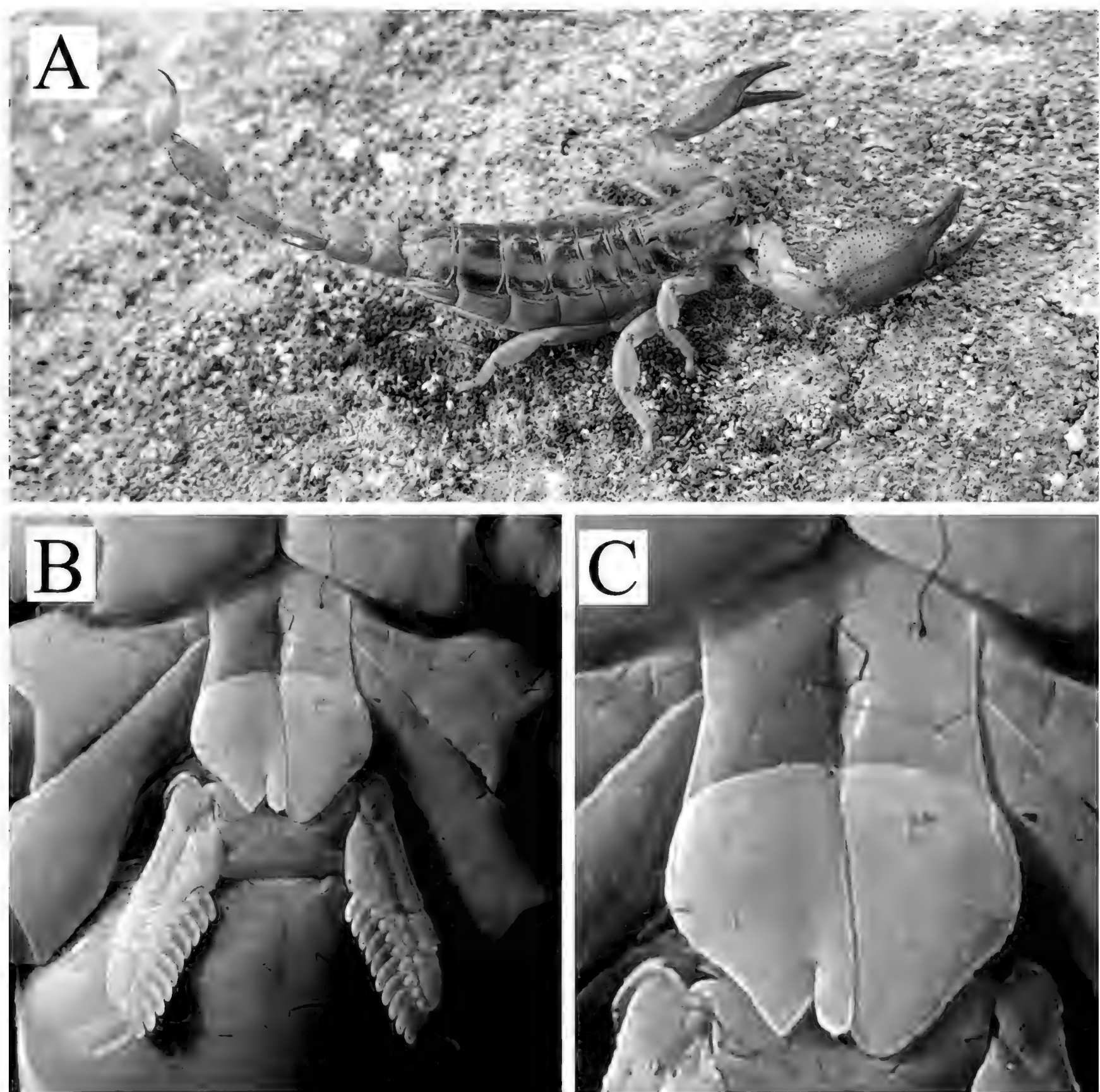
Various teratological and non-teratological morphological anomalies in scorpions have been previously reported. El-Hennawy (2011: Fig. 19) provided a very interesting drawing of a scorpion clearly had two metasomas found on the walls of the ancient Egyptian tomb of the pharaoh Seti I (1290-1279 BC) in the valley of kings, Luxor; this drawing may represent the first record of scorpion anomaly ever documented.

Anomalies on scorpion body occurring during embryonic development cause teratologic disorders (Yağmur *et al.*, 2021). These anomalies include duplications, malformations, fusion or division, or absence of body parts. Common cases are duplication of *metasoma* (Berland, 1913; Campos, 1918; Sergeant, 1946; Vachon, 1952, 1953; Briseño, 1963; Williams, 1971; Sissom & Shelley, 1995; Lourenço & Hypolite, 2010; Seiter & Teruel, 2014); *prosoma* (Berland, 1913); *pedipalp* (Karataş & Kürtüllü, 2006); *pectinal organ* (Teruel & Baldazo-Monsivaiz, 2015; Yağmur *et al.*, 2022), as well as *vesicle* and *aculeus* (Shulov & Amitai, 1955; Vachon, 1972; Galvis & Flórez-D., 2016; Salabi *et al.*, 2021; Sadine, 2021; Al Qahtani & Badry, 2021). Various reported

malformations include *fusion on carapace and tergites* (Armas, 1976); *division or fusion in tergites* (Teruel, 2003; Mattoni, 2005); *pedipalp fusion* (Cao & Solórzano, 1991); *leg malformation* (Armas, 1977); *pectinal malformation* (Ayrey, 2011; Šarić & Tomić, 2016), *pedipalp malformation* (Mattoni, 2005; Graham, 2006; Jahanifard *et al.*, 2008); *vesicle malformation* (Jahanifard *et al.*, 2008); *leg absence* (David, 2012); and *cheliceral anomalies* (Teruel, 2003; Yağmur *et al.*, 2021).

One of the most remarkable cases was recorded by Armas *et al.* (1995a,b) in *Centruroides gracilis* (Latreille, 1804): a second instar juvenile with a total of three metasomas and six telsons.

To the best of our knowledge, genital operculum malformation and anomalies haven't been recorded in scorpions previously. *Scorpio granulomanus* Al-Saraireh, Yağmur, Abu Afifeh & Amr, 2023 was recently described from Dibbeen Forest Reserve, Jordan, during further assessment of one of the female paratypes a deformity case of genital operculum has been detected.



Figs. A-C. *Scorpio granulomanus* female. A. In vivo habitus. B. Sternopectinal region. C. Sternum and genital operculum.

## Material and Methods

The examined adult female of *Scorpio granulomanus* (Fig. A) was collected from Dibbeen Forest Reserve, Jerash Governorate, Jordan, 32°14'38.40"N 35°49'20.90"E, 783 m a.s.l., 20 May 2022, leg. B. Abu Afifeh & M. Al-Saraireh. It is preserved in 75% ethanol and deposited in the Department of Biology, the University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan (JUST).

## Results and Discussion

The examined specimen has malformation and abnormal shape in the right genital opercular plate (Figs. B-C); the posterior protrusion that gives the genital operculum its heart-shaped is bifurcated, whereas the left part has normal shape.

In the females of family Scorpionidae the two genital plates are fused into one piece unlike males, the shape of the plates usually is a sexual dimorphism character that depends on the sex of the scorpion. In his detailed revision of the genus *Scorpio* in 1910, Birula noticed the difference in shape of the genital operculum between females of some subspecies of *Scorpio maurus* and used this character to distinguish between them in a female taxonomic key (Birula, 1910). Vachon, in his monograph of 1952, proposed several characters including the shape of the genital operculum as useful character to distinguish between North African subspecies of *Scorpio maurus* and he illustrated the shape of genital operculum for them (Vachon, 1952). Later in 2009, Lourenço used the shape of the genital operculum character in addition to the structure of the hemispermatophore, total size, pectinal tooth count, and even colouration patterns to elevate many African subspecies to the species rank (Lourenço, 2009).

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## Two new species of sac spiders (Araneae: Clubionidae) from the Indian Western Himalayas

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### Abstract

The paper gives the taxonomic accounts of two new species of genus *Clubiona* from the Indian Western Himalayas, *Clubiona dorni* sp. n. and *Clubiona uniyali* sp. n. based on specimens collected from the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, India.

**Keywords:** Clubionidae, yellow-sac spiders, diversity, Himalayas, taxonomy, India.

### Introduction

Sac spiders of the family Clubionidae Wagner, 1887 are represented by 659 extant species in 18 genera, with a global distribution except for polar regions (World Spider Catalog, 2023). They are foliage or ground-dwelling active hunters that generally exhibit a cylindrical body and do not build webs. Members of the family can often be spotted in self-made sac-like retreats in rolled or glued leaves, under tree barks, and inside cavities of plants (Deeleman-Reinhold, 2001).

Genus *Clubiona* Latreille, 1804 is the most speciose genus of the family, represented by 514 species and 5 subspecies globally. Twenty three species are reported from India, of which 17 are endemic. Despite its high diversity, the genus is presumed to be inadequately studied, with several single gender records, mismatched conspecific adults, lack of appropriate illustrations, and inaccessible type specimens (Zhang *et al.*, 2021). The genus, therefore, is considered paraphyletic and may be subject to future revisions. Species of the genus were sub-divided into groups by Simon (1932) based on genitalia and Deeleman-Reinhold (2001) described 6 groups of *Clubiona* species

occurring in South-East Asia. So far, 17 species-groups have been recorded (Zhang *et al.*, 2021; Zhang *et al.*, 2022). A detailed taxonomic study of *Clubiona* species from Xishuangbanna, China by Zhang *et al.* (2021) categorized members of the genus from the region into 8 species-groups, of which the *C. corticalis* (Walckenaer, 1802) group represents the most speciose group. Females of this group are characterized by small copulatory openings located anteriorly on the epigynal plate, with bursae enlarged posteriorly (Zhang *et al.*, 2021). It is important to note that with the exceptions of *C. filicata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874 and *C. rama* Dankittipakul & Singtripop, 2008, all other Indian *Clubiona* species are yet to be revised under appropriate groups.

During systematic elevational surveys in two states of the Indian Western Himalayas, *viz.* Uttarakhand (UK) and Himachal Pradesh (HP), new species of *Clubiona* were hand collected, subsequently identified and placed under the *C. corticalis* group. The current paper provides taxonomic details of the novel species based on female specimens.

## Material and Methods

Specimens were collected from states of Uttarakhand (2010) and Himachal Pradesh (2021) by active hand collecting from ground and web retreats, followed by preservation in 70% ethanol and examination under a stereomicroscope. Epigyne of holotype was dissected and cleared using lactic acid. Photographs and measurements were taken using MICAPS camera attached to Carton DSZ-45T microscope via ToupView software. All measurements are in mm. Specimens are currently deposited at the Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society (WILD), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abbreviations used in text and figure plates: A = atrium, ALE = anterior lateral eyes, AME = anterior median eyes, BS = bursa, CD = copulatory duct, FD = fertilisation duct, fe = femur, MOQ = median ocular quadrat, mt = metatarsus, OQ = ocular quadrat, pa = patella, PLE = posterior lateral eyes, PME = posterior median eyes, SH = spermathecal head, SP = spermatheca, ta = tarsus, ti = tibia, WILD = Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society.

## Results

### Taxonomy

Family **Clubionidae** Wagner, 1887

Genus ***Clubiona*** Latreille, 1804

***Clubiona dorni*** sp. n. (Figs. 1A-D)

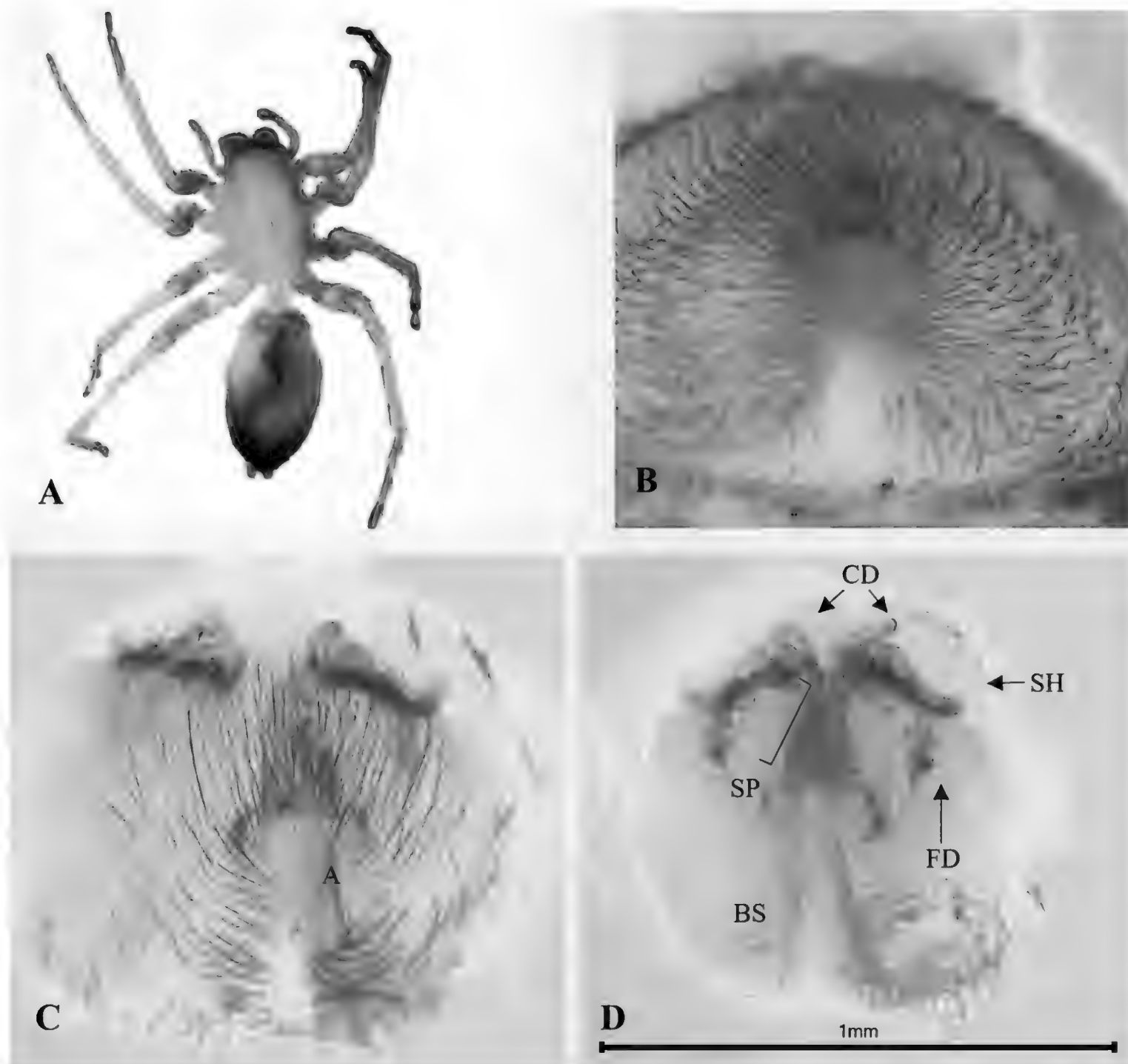
**Material examined:** Holotype female, WILD-21-ARA-1620, Dorni Reserve Forest, Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh, N32.378193, E77.277977, 3200 m., 9 August 2021, Coll. Irina Das Sarkar.

**Diagnosis:** The female *Clubiona dorni* sp. n. closely resembles *C. zhigangi* in having small, narrow, and elongate atrium and similarly positioned fertilisation ducts located terminally on strongly twisted and tubular spermathecae and bulbous, closely situated, transparent bursae. The new species also resembles *C. subrama* in having parallel ascending copulatory ducts that bend dorso-posteriorly to meet spermathecae. However, *C. dorni* sp. n. can be differentiated from them and all other conspecifics by combination of following characters: atrium situated at half epigynal length, inverted funnel-shaped.



Internally, copulatory ducts overhanging vertically  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> length of spermathecae, diverging obliquely on ventro-anterior margin; spermathecae running antero-laterally and ending in upturned spermathecal heads.

**Etymology:** The species epithet is a name in apposition from the type locality, Dorni Reserve Forest.



Figs. 1A-D. *Clubiona dorni* sp. n., Holotype female. A. Habitus, dorsal view. B-D. Epigyne. B-C. ventral view. D. dorsal view. (C-D. cleared). (Scale bar: 1 mm).

**Description:** Total length 6.12. Carapace 2.52 long, 1.80 wide, orangish, darker anteriorly, longer than wide, slightly narrowing anteriorly, covered with small pallid hairs, few bristles on caput and ocular area. Fovea distinct, red, short, longitudinal, slit like. Eyes eight in two rows; posterior row almost straight; anterior row slightly recurved. All eyes with black rim, with one side triangular black patch. Eyes: AME 0.08, PME 0.09, ALE 0.07, PLE 0.09. Inter-eye distances: PME-PLE 0.23, ALE-PLE 0.15, AME-ALE 0.05, AME-AME 0.07, PME-PME 0.25, MOQ 0.30 long, 0.41 wide, OQ 0.30 long, 0.92 wide. Chelicerae 1.11 long, 0.58 wide, reddish brown, condyles present, with two large retrolateral and four (one large, three small) prolateral teeth. Endites and labium orangish, distally pale, 0.63 long, 0.41 wide, broader distally. Labium 0.32 long, 0.35 wide, with narrow constriction basally. Sternum 1.41 long, 0.95 wide, oval, yellowish brown with darker margins covered with long brown hairs, lateral margin with small pointed extensions fitting in coxal concavities of legs. Legs yellowish orange, mt and ta darker. Legs (fe, pa, ti, mt, ta (total)): I 2.05, 1.11, 1.84, 1.47, 0.74 (7.21); II 2.05, 0.84,

2.26, 1.37, 0.58 (7.10); III 1.95, 0.95, 1.53, 1.79, 0.58 (6.80); IV 2.68, 1.32, 2.32, 2.95, 0.89 (10.16). Leg formula: 4123. Abdomen 3.10 long, 1.80 wide, pale greyish, darker posteriorly, covered dorsally and ventrally with short and long pallid hairs that are visibly longer dorso-anteriorly. Visible dark patch along mid-dorsal plane running half abdomen length. Spinnertes in three pairs, as usual in clubionids.

Epigyne externally with epigynal plate wider than long, margin not rebordered, covered in small converging pallid hair; atrium small, elongate, narrow, almost half epigynal length, ending in blunt posterior extension beyond which laterally bordered by semi-circular atrial membranes that are not delimited. Internally, copulatory openings located laterally on atrium ascending parallelly, highly coiled overhanging vertically  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> length of the spermathecae, diverging obliquely on ventro-anterior margin, and descending dorso-posteriorly to connect with spermathecae at central-axis; spermathecae tubular, sinuous, strongly twisted, runs antero-laterally, terminates in distinct upturned knob-like spermathecal heads; fertilisation ducts free-hanging on terminal end of spermathecae, recurved; bursae kidney-shaped, large, longer than wide, closely situated, translucent and wrinkled.

**Habitat:** The specimen was actively hand collected from a Himalayan Birch Forest (*Betula utilis*) with moist forest floor, thickly covered with leaf litter.

**Distribution:** Himachal Pradesh, India. Known only from the type locality.

*Clubiona uniyali* sp. n. (Figs. 2A-C)

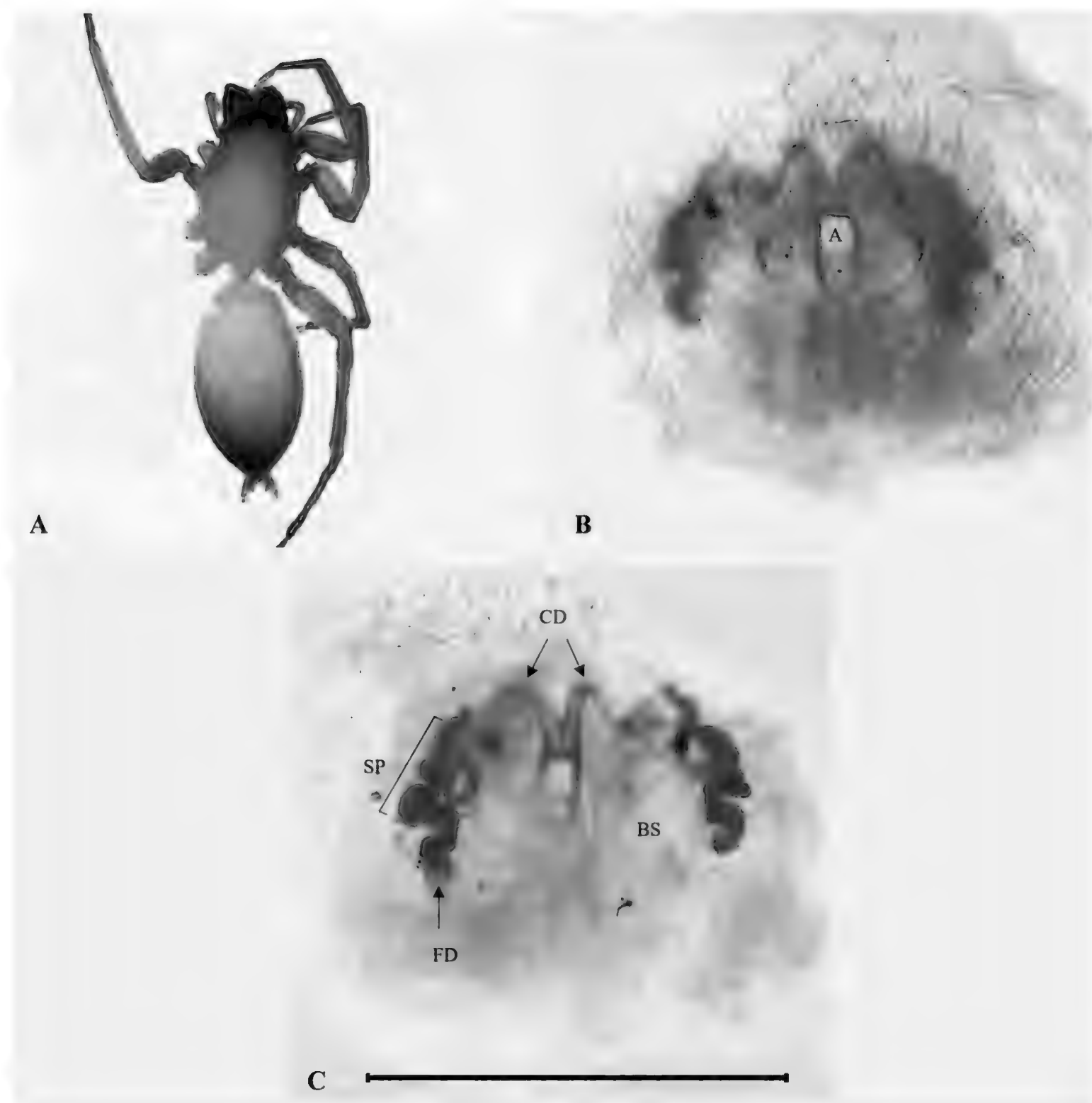
**Material examined:** Holotype female, WILD-10-ARA-1350, India- Lata Kharak Chamoli District, Uttarakhand, N30.50027778, E79.74597222, 3360 m, 23 August 2010, Coll. Shazia Quasin.

**Diagnosis:** The female *Clubiona uniyali* sp. n. resembles *C. zhigangi* and *C. dorni* sp. n. in having small, narrow, and elongate atrium; fertilisation ducts located terminally on strongly twisted tubular spermathecae and bulbous, closely situated, transparent bursae. It resembles *C. dorni* sp. n. in having semi-circular non-delimited atrial membranes emerging from anterior atrial plate and *C. zhigangi* in having long, sinuous and twisted spermathecae. It resembles *C. subrama* and *C. dorni* sp. n. in having parallel ascending copulatory ducts that bend dorso-posteriorly to meet the spermathecae. However, *C. uniyali* sp. n. differs from *C. zhigangi*, *C. subrama*, *C. dorni* sp. n. and all other *Clubiona* species by the combination of the following characters: atrium oval, situated anteriorly on  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> epigynal plate bordered by atrial membranes, situated laterally at 1.5 times atrial width; copulatory ducts posteriorly fused on origin, unconvoluted, bifurcating before ascending anteriorly and overturning on anterior-lateral edge; spermathecae moderately twisted overhanging on mid-bursae plane.

**Etymology:** The species epithet is a patronym in honour of Dr. Virendra Prasad Uniyal, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehardun, for his mentorship and dedicated contributions towards the documentation of various Himalayan entomofauna and arachnofauna.

**Description:** Total length 6.7. Carapace 2.9 long, 2.16 wide, orangish, darker anteriorly, longer than wide, slightly narrowing anteriorly, covered with small pallid hairs, few bristles on caput and ocular area. Fovea distinct, red, short, longitudinal, slit like. Clypeus 0.09 high. Eyes eight in two rows; posterior row straight; anterior row slightly recurved. All eyes with black rim, with one side triangular black patch. Eyes: AME 0.17, PME 0.13, ALE 0.17, PLE 0.11. Inter-eye distances: PME-PLE 0.2, ALE-PLE 0.09, AME-

ALE 0.07, AME-AME 0.11, PME-PME 0.13. OQ 0.42 long, 1.11 wide. MOQ 0.3 long, 0.57 wide. Chelicerae reddish brown, condyles present, with two large retrolateral and four prolateral teeth, one large and three small. Endites and labium orangish with distally pale. Endites 0.74 long, 0.24 wide, broader distally. Labium 0.47 long, 1.0 wide, with narrow constriction basally. Sternum 1.63 long, 1.1 wide, oval, yellowish brown covered with long brown hairs converging centrally, margins rebordered with long hair running along periphery, lateral margin with small pointed extensions fitting in coxal concavities of legs. Legs yellowish orange, mt and ta darker. Scopulae on all, ta and mt I and II complete for its length, mt III and IV distally. Legs (fe, pa, ti, mt, ta (total): I 2.05, 1.11, 1.84, 1.47, 0.74 (7.21); II 2.05, 0.84, 2.26, 1.37, 0.58 (7.10); III 1.95, 0.95, 1.53, 1.79, 0.58 (6.80); IV 2.68, 1.32, 2.32, 2.95, 0.89 (10.16). Leg formula: 4123. Abdomen 3.8 long, 2.37 wide, pale greyish without any pattern dorsally, ventrally covered with short and long pallid hairs intermixed with brown hairs. Spinnerets in three pairs, as usual in clubionids.



Figs. 2A-C. *Clubiona uniyali* sp. n., Holotype female. A. Habitus, dorsal view. B-C. Epigyne (cleared). B. ventral view. C. dorsal view. (Scale bar: 1 mm).

External epigyne with atrium small, longitudinally elongate, situated anteriorly on  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> epigynal plate bordered anteriorly and laterally, with non-delimited semi-circular atrial membranes; copulatory ducts originate from anterior atrial margin, basally fused, ascending parallelly and anteriorly, bifurcates at half-length and bending on anterior-

lateral edge to connect with spermathecae at central-axis; spermathecae tubular, sinuous, moderately coiled, overhanging mid-bursal plane terminating in blunt spermathecal heads; fertilisation ducts free-hanging on terminal end of spermathecae, recurved; bursae kidney-shaped, large, longer than wide, closely situated, translucent and wrinkled.

**Habitat:** The specimen was actively hand collected from under rocks from a high-altitude meadow habitat with a ground vegetation of *Danthonia* species.

**Distribution:** Uttarakhand, India. Known only from the type locality Lata Kharak.

### Acknowledgments

The authors thank the Director and Dean of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and the forest departments of Uttarakhand (UK) (Lata Kharak, Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve) and Himachal Pradesh (HP) (Lahaul sub-division, Lahaul and Spiti district) for extending support during fieldwork. We thank the funding bodies that independently supported the projects across UK and HP respectively, Department of Science and Technology (SERC), New Delhi (DST No: SR/So/AS-66/2005), and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India (AICOPTAX: 22018/60/2019-CS). We extend a special note of gratitude to Dr. V.P. Uniyal, Scientist-G, Wildlife Institute of India for being a true friend, philosopher, and guide and undertaking multiple research initiatives to further invertebrate faunal research across the Indian Himalayan Region. His supervision and perseverance towards mentoring studies on non-charismatic predatory arthropods has helped progress the field of Arachnology significantly. We also thank our field assistants and forest department officials who assisted during our intensive surveys, Mr. Manoj Pawar (UK), Mr. Satish (HP), Mr. Satpaul (HP), and Mr. Ajay (HP). *We also acknowledge the spiders that were sacrificed for the study.*

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***Clubiona dorni* Sarkar, Quasin & Siliwal, 2023**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AA10ED64-D2C9-423A-A675-C7102A82BE7F

***Clubiona uniyali* Sarkar, Quasin & Siliwal, 2023**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0FD6DBB4-EC1D-4F37-B22A-B6A76F771495

## **First record of *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969 (Araneae: Araneidae) from India with redescription of the female**

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### **Abstract**

Revisions and detailed studies on the cosmopolitan genus *Araneus* Clerck, 1757 are carrying out in different parts of the world. Light green garden spider, *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969 are known from China, Japan, and Taiwan. It is recorded from India for the first time. Redescription of female genitalia with detailed photographs are presented in this study. Known distribution of this species is also mapped.

**Keywords:** Araneidae, light green garden spider, orb-weaver, distribution, Kerala, India.

### **Introduction**

The angulate orb-weavers are coming under genus *Araneus* Clerck, 1757 that is one among the genera that have been firstly described during the initial period of araneofaunal studies. Genus *Araneus* has been marked its presence over the whole world except Antarctica. Currently 541 species (+15 subspecies) are included in this genus worldwide (World Spider Catalog, 2023). Of these, 18 species have been recorded from India (Caleb & Sankaran, 2023). Since the genus is one among the initially described genera, many confusions have been raised in species level classification as new techniques and methods in taxonomy have evolved. Detailed revisions and molecular studies are carrying out in different parts of the world.

*Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969, commonly called as light green garden spider, was first reported from Japan (Ohno & Yaginuma, 1969). Later the species



distribution was updated from China (Yin *et al.*, 1990) and Taiwan (Chang & Tso, 2004). Even though few photographs assumed to be *A. viridiventris* have been published in iNaturalist Research-grade Observations, an authentic record of the species from India has not been reported yet. Hence this study can be considered as the first record of *A. viridiventris* from India. Detailed descriptions on the somatic features of the species are available in the literature (Ohno & Yaginuma, 1969; Yin *et al.*, 1990; Chang & Tso, 2004; Tanikawa, 2007). But a detailed description and photographs of the female and male genitalia are not available. Hence, we are redescribing the female of this species with detailed photographs. We could not be able to give a detailed description of the male genitalia since we were able to collect only the subadult one.

## Material and Methods

The specimens of *A. viridiventris* were handpicked. The live adult female specimen was photographed in a laboratory platform within an hour after collecting. Then the specimens were transferred to small 5 ml plastic vials having 70% ethanol. Leica M205C stereomicroscope was used to explore the morphological features. Detailed photographs of the genitalia and other features were taken with the help of Leica DMC4500 digital camera attached to Leica M205C stereomicroscope. Stacking of images and measurements were taken using the software package Leica Application Suite (LAS) Windows version 4.3.0. Epigyne was dissected and internal genitalia were cleared in 10% potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution.

All measurements are in millimetres. Measurements of legs and pedipalp were taken from the proximal to distal position of each segment and recorded as follows: total length [femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus (except palp), tarsus]. After the examination, the specimens were deposited in the reference collection at the Centre for Animal Taxonomy and Ecology (CATE), Department of Zoology, Christ College, Irinjalakuda, Kerala, India.

Abbreviations used in the text and figure plates: AER = anterior eyes row, ALE = anterior lateral eye, AME = anterior median eye, CD = copulatory duct, CO = copulatory opening, d = dorsal, FD = fertilization duct, H = hood, LC = lateral condyle, MOA = median ocular area, PER = posterior eyes row, pl = prolateral, PLE = posterior lateral eye, PME = posterior median eye, PT = patellar tubercle, rl = retrolateral, S = spermatheca.

## Taxonomy

Family **Araneidae** Clerck, 1757

Genus **Araneus** Clerck, 1757

***Araneus viridiventris*** Yaginuma, 1969

(Figs. 1, 2A-E, 3A-E, 4A-C)

*Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, in Ohno & Yaginuma, 1969: 21-24, figs. 3a-f (♂♀).

*Araneus viridiventris* Yin *et al.*, 1990: 22, figs. 51-57 (♂♀).

*Araneus viridiventris* Chang & Tso, 2004: 27-28, figs. 1-4 (♂♀).

*Araneus viridiventris* Tanikawa, 2007: 83, figs. 245, 689-691 (♂♀).

**Material examined:** India. Kerala. 1♀ (CATE823530a) from college garden, Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Thrissur District, 10°21'20"N, 76°12'48"E, 25m asl, coll. E.H. Vishnudas, 8 December, 2022. 1 subadult ♂ (CATE823530b) from Ranipuram forest, Kasaragod District, 12°24'45"N, 75°21'24"E, 915m asl, coll. K.R. Shilpa, 28 September, 2022.



Fig. 1. *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969 ♀, Habitus, dorsal view (alive).

**Diagnosis:** *Araneus viridiventris* can be diagnosed by the following characters: presence of distinct lateral condyle, subequal median eyes, subequal and contiguous lateral eyes which are not on tubercles, wider than longer abdomen. Females can be distinguished by a well sclerotized epigynum with U-shaped hood, globular spermatheca and copulatory opening which is at both sides of the hood. Males are diagnosed by the presence of large filamentous embolus, apex bifurcated median apophysis and a long bristle on the palpal patella (Ohno & Yaginuma, 1969: 23, figs. 3e-f).

**Description of female** (Figs. 1, 2A-E, 3A-E): Total body length 5.03. Cephalothorax length 2.01, width (at the widest portion) 1.89. pear shaped, longer than wide, broad thoracic area, narrow roundish cephalic region (Fig. 2A). Raised cephalic region which slants down towards the thoracic area (Fig. 2C). Brown carapace with brownish black cephalic area in the habitus. The colour fades to orange brown in alcohol. Cephalic area possesses black hairs. Few black hairs on the MOA and clypeus. Thoracic region sparsely haired. Distinct transverse fovea. Eye diameter and interdistances: AME 0.16, ALE 0.11, PME 0.14, PLE 0.10, AME-AME 0.17, AME-ALE 0.20, PME-PME 0.15, PME-PLE 0.25, AME-PME 0.13. Eight eyes in two rows. AER slightly recurved and PER

procurved. Subequal median eyes. Lateral eyes small, subequal and contiguous. Lateral eyes not on a tubercle. Each eye is surrounded by a black patch. MOA nearly square. Sternum length 0.89, width 0.73. Nearly triangular, yellowish brown, barely covered with black and grey hairs. Maxilla rectangular with distinct scopulae, orange brown with pale white inner margin densely covered with black hairs. Labium pale white coloured, triangular with few black hairs on the apex (Fig. 2B). Chelicera length 0.78, width (at base) 0.51. Short and robust with distinct boss and lateral condyle (Fig. 2D) with 3 promarginal and 3 retromarginal teeth. Black hairs on the inner margin of paturon. In the ventral view short black hairs scattered in a row towards the base of paturon. Legs orange brown where the intensity increases from femur to tarsus, covered with hairs. Leg I 8.35 [2.61, 0.99, 2.14, 1.99, 0.62], Leg II 7.66 [2.31, 0.95, 1.96, 1.89, 0.55], Leg III 3.83 [1.31, 0.49, 0.81, 0.82, 0.40], Leg IV 3.85 [1.33, 0.62, 0.70, 0.75, 0.45]. Palp 2.18 [0.61, 0.29, 0.44, 0.84]. Leg formula 1243. Spination: Leg I: femur d 2 pl3 rl 1, patella pl 1 rl 1, tibia pl 2 rl 2, metatarsus spineless, Leg II: femur d 2 pl 1 rl 1, patella rl 1, tibia pl 1 rl 1, metatarsus spineless, Leg III: femur d 2, patella d 1, tibia d 1 pl 1 rl 1, metatarsus d 3, pl 3, Leg IV: femur d 2, patella d 2, tibia d 1, metatarsus spineless. Tarsus of all legs have many short spines and hairs. Short patellar basal tubercle on the ventral side of legs I and IV (Fig. 2E).

Abdomen length 2.96, width (at the shoulder) 3.86. inverted triangle with blunt apex and slightly convex base. Bright green dorsum in the habitus and pale greyish yellow in alcohol. Dark brown pigmentation in the anterior part. Random arc shaped dark brown spots surrounded by white patches arranged in the lateral margin from anterior to posterior (Figs. 1, 2A, 2C). Four distinct pairs of dark coloured sigilla. Randomly patterned greyish transverse and vertical lines. Dark brown ventrum with four pairs of small sigilla in between epigyne and spinnerets (Fig. 2B). Deep brown spinnerets and epigyne. Highly sclerotized epigyne, heart shaped with a short U-shaped hood in the ventral view (Fig. 3C). Base of the hood is fully fused with the atrium (Figs. 3C, 3E). Hood has a median depression. CO is situated in the depressions on the sides of the hood (Fig. 3B). Highly sclerotized and globular spermatheca. Less sclerotized and foliose like FD starting from the anterior end of spermatheca in the dorsal view (Fig. 3D). CD also starts from the same point as FD. Before opening into CO, CD takes many turns which makes the path convoluted.

**Description of subadult male** (Figs. 4A-C): Total body length 2.61. Cephalothorax length 0.91, width (at the widest portion) 1.02. Shape and colour similar to female. Cephalic area, MOA and clypeus possess black hairs. Fovea similar to female. Eye diameter and interdistances AME 0.08, ALE 0.07, PME 0.10, PLE 0.06, AME-AME 0.13, AME-ALE 0.10, PME-PME 0.12, PME-PLE 0.16, AME-PME 0.08. Eye pattern and arrangements similar to female except AER slightly procurved. Sternum length 0.61, width 0.49, oblong, covered by grey hairs throughout the sternum. Pale yellowish-brown sternum, maxilla, and labium. Rest of the features similar to female. Chelicera length 0.47, width (at base) 0.24, similar to female. Leg I 4.25 [1.29, 0.53, 1.11, 0.93, 0.39], Leg II 3.81 [1.14, 0.52, 0.90, 0.86, 0.39], Leg III 1.97 [0.68, 0.26, 0.37, 0.38, 0.28], Leg IV 2.85 [1.0, 0.36, 0.52, 0.66, 0.31]. Spination: Leg I: femur pl 1, tibia pl 1, Leg II: femur d 1, Leg III and leg IV were spineless. Leg formula and colour same as female.

Abdomen length 1.76, width (at the shoulder) 1.98. Shape, colour and markings similar to female except the strongly convex anterior portion (Fig. 4A). Three distinct pairs of sigilla are visible. Dark brown ventrum with deep brown spinnerets. Pedipalp is covered by numerous hairs and spines. It was not possible to describe the male genitalia as the collected specimen was subadult male.



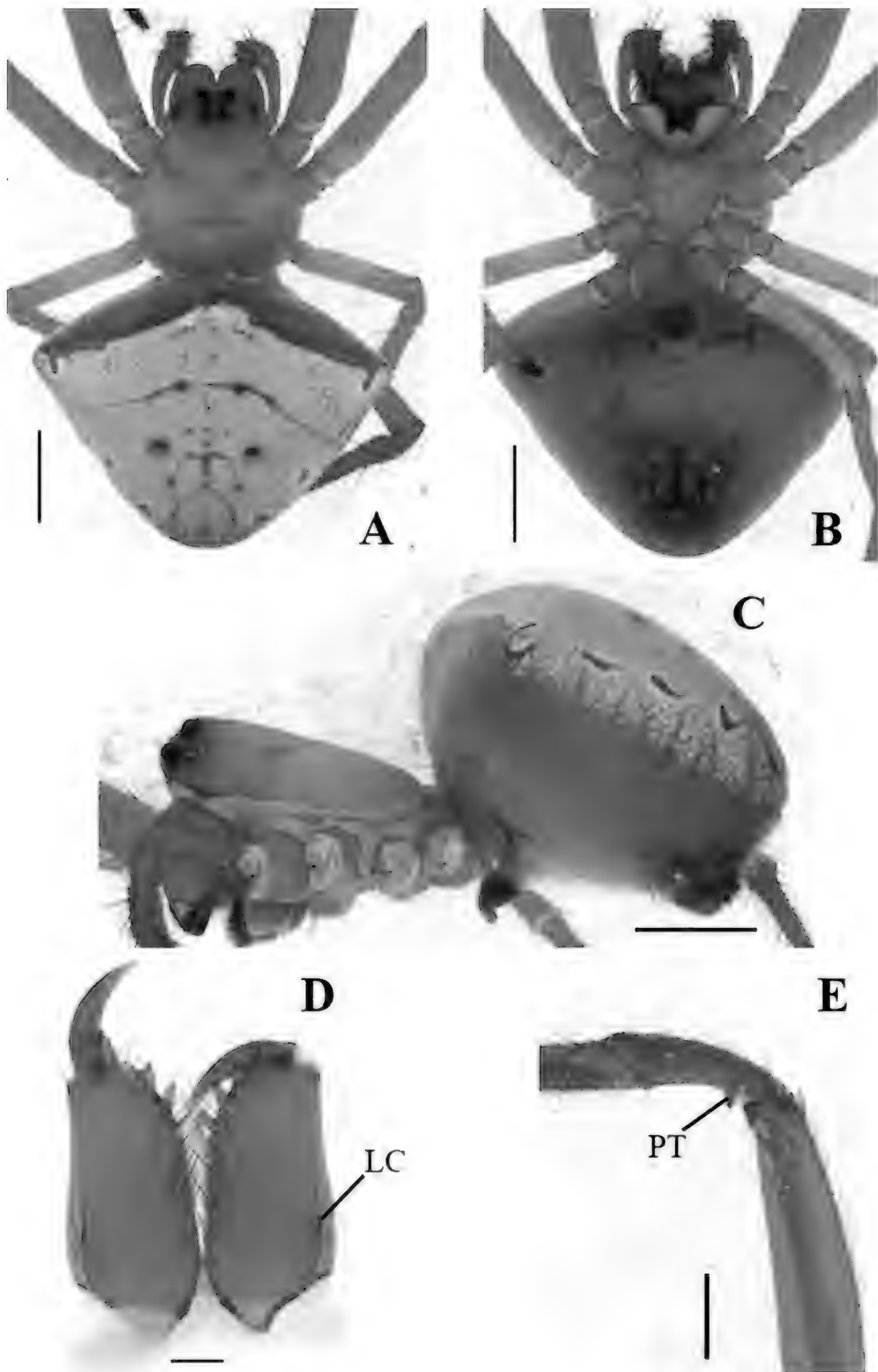


Fig. 2. *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969 ♀. A-C. General appearance in alcohol. A. dorsal view. B. ventral view. C. lateral view. D. Chelicerae, dorsal view. E. Leg I. (Scale bars: A-C. 1 mm, D. 0.2 mm, E. 0.5 mm).

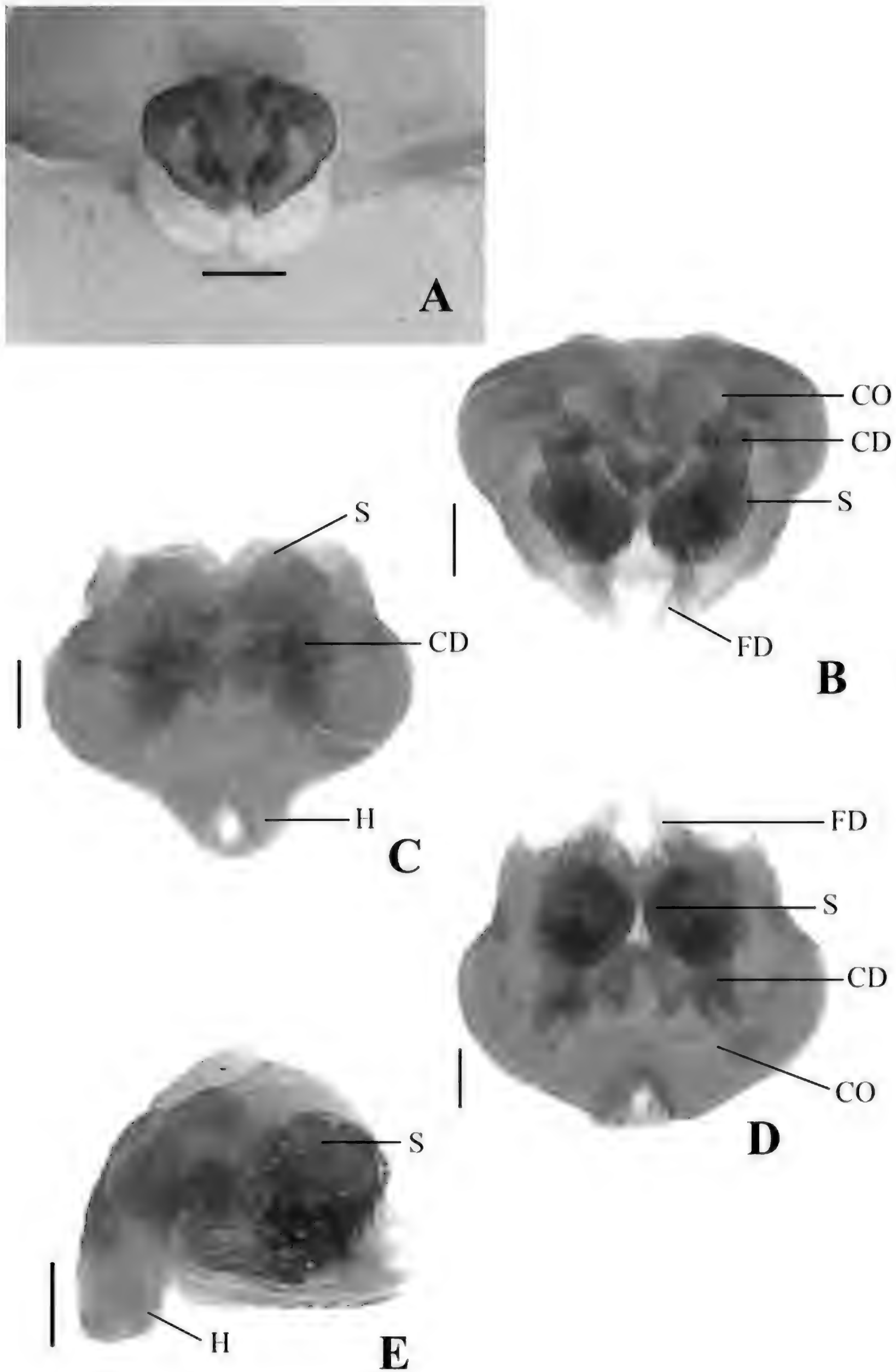


Fig. 3. *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969 ♀. A-E. Epigyne and internal genitalia. A. *in situ* view. B. posterior view. C. ventral view. D. dorsal view. E. lateral view. (Scale bar: A-E. 0.1 mm).

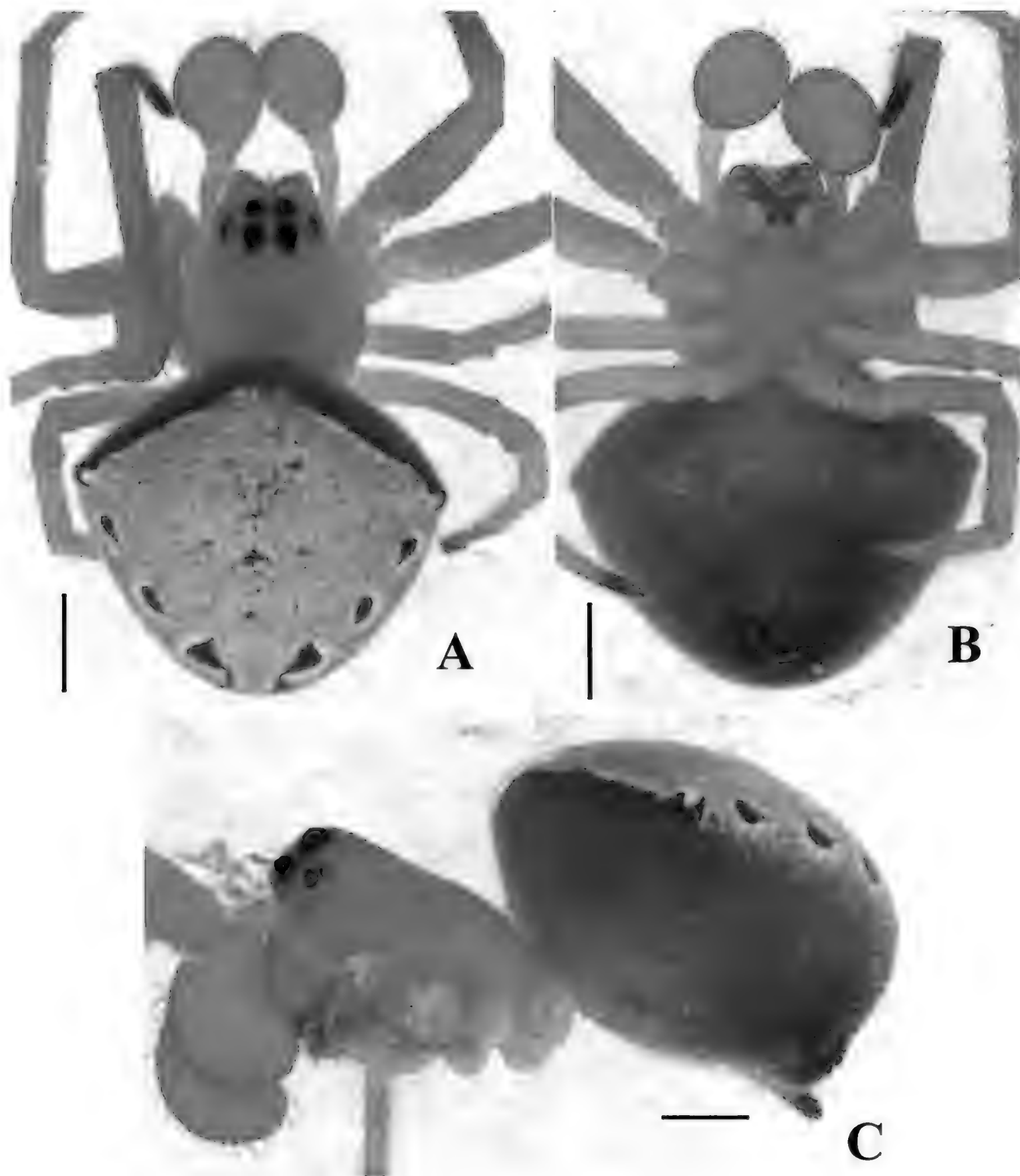


Fig. 4. *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969 s♂. A-C. General appearance in alcohol. A. dorsal view. B. ventral view. C. lateral view. (Scale bar: A-C. 0.5 mm).

**Distribution:** Japan, China, Taiwan (Fig. 5) and India (new record).

**Remarks:** All the morphological features mentioned in the literature were matching with the current specimen and hence confirmed the species. But an exception was there with the height of cephalic and thoracic regions. In the first description of *A. viridiventris*, Yaginuma (1969) mentioned the statement ‘head as high as thorax’ (Ohno & Yaginuma, 1969: 21). This feature was not mentioned in rest of the literature. In our specimen of *A. viridiventris* the cephalic region is higher than the thoracic region and the cephalic region slants down towards the thoracic region (Figs. 2C, 4C).

**Natural history:** Both the male and female specimens were found in the retreat near the slight horizontal web. Male was found in a tropical forest habitat whereas the female was found in man-made garden. Both habitats were humid and specimens were collected in sunny days. This concludes that the species prefers a complex habitat with humid and warm climate.

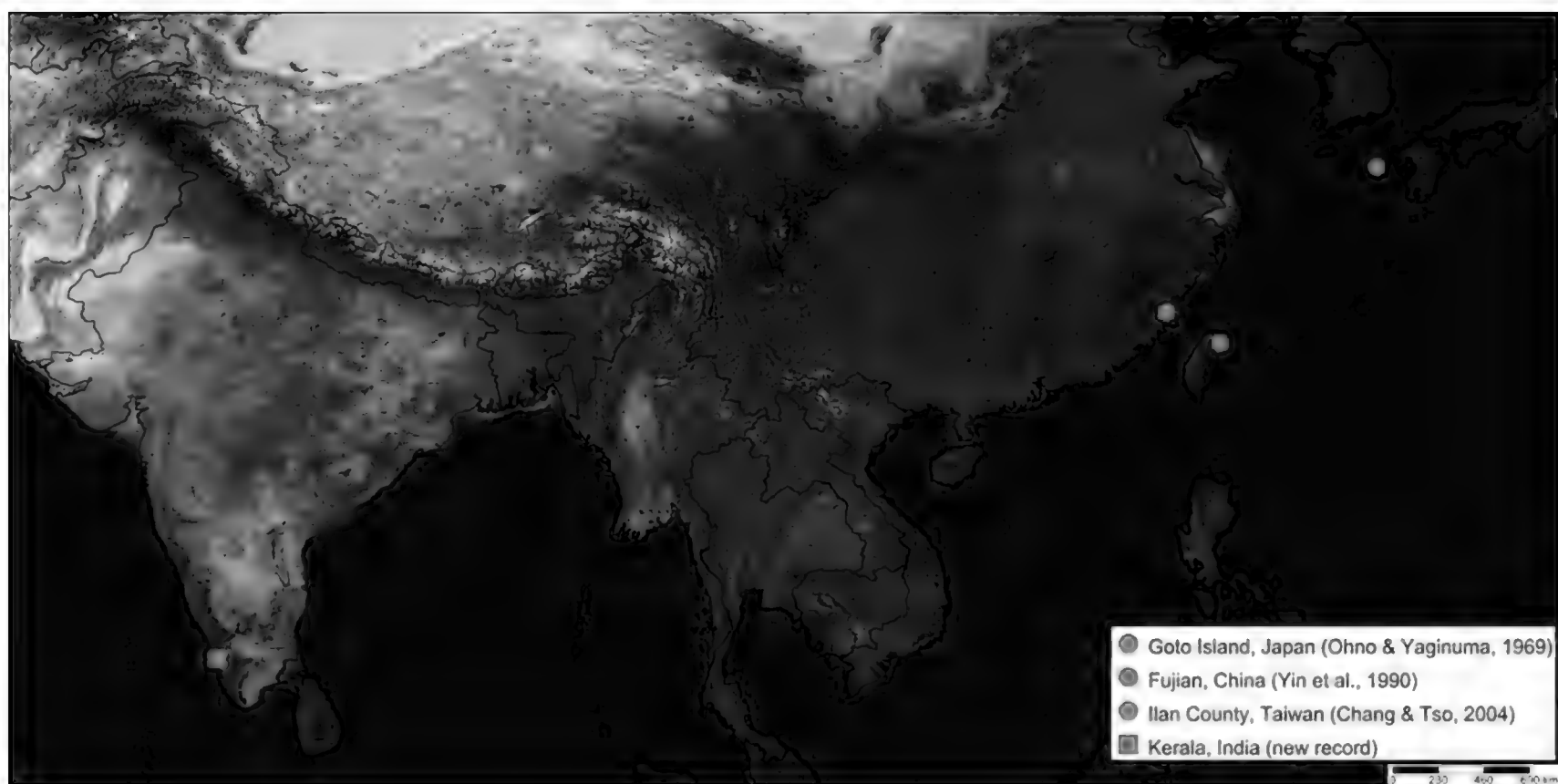


Fig. 5. Distribution map of *Araneus viridiventris* Yaginuma, 1969.

### Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to Rev. Fr. Dr. Jolly Andrews CMI, Principal, Christ College (Autonomous), Irinjalakuda, Kerala, India for providing all facilities for undertaking this work. We express our gratitude to other research scholars of CATE for their support. The authors also acknowledge the funding rendered by DST SERB Major Research Project EEQ/2021/000453 for the facilities used in this study. We are also thankful to the Kerala State Council for Science, Technology & Environment (KSCSTE) for providing financial assistance for this study as Junior Research Fellowship (No. KSCSTE/216/2021-FSHP-LS).

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*Serket* (2023) vol. 19(2): 140-196.

## **An updated checklist of the spider fauna (Arachnida: Araneae) in different districts of Gujarat state, India**

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### **Abstract**

In this article, an updated checklist of spider diversity in the Gujarat state of India is presented. A total of 533 species of spiders described under 190 genera belonging to 41 families are enlisted that have been recorded/described from only 25 out of 33 districts of Gujarat, India. A total of 178 species belonging to 43 families recorded from different districts of Gujarat were identified only up to the generic level. The maximum number of species of spiders were recorded from Mehsana district (215 species, 107 genera) followed by Bhavnagar (206 species, 112 genera), Sabarkantha (192 species, 100 genera), Navsari (167 species, 89 genera), Panchmahal (165 species, 99 genera), Dang (162 species, 87 genera), Banskantha (127 species, 81 genera), Junagadh (121 species, 44 genera), Anand (118 species, 74 genera), Vadodara (118 species, 51 genera) and Surendranagar (108 species, 56 genera) and less number of species in other districts. Also, 31 species in 27 genera and 17 families recorded in 13 districts of Gujarat seem to be misidentified. Among the families, Araneidae is the most abundant family which comprises 79 species belonging to 24 genera and is distributed in 23 districts out of 33 districts in Gujarat followed by Lycosidae (68 species, 10 genera, 20 districts), Salticidae (64 species, 36 genera, 20 districts), Gnaphosidae (51 species, 14 genera, 17 districts), Thomisidae (41 species, 16 genera, 18 districts) and Theridiidae (35 species, 16 genera, 21 districts). So far, no faunal surveys of spiders have been conducted in 8 districts of Gujarat. Most of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, forest areas, agricultural fields, orchards, human dwellings etc. within the state still await intensive and extensive surveys to record the spider fauna.

**Keywords:** Spiders, Araneae, checklist, faunal distribution, Gujarat, India.



## Introduction

Spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) are distributed throughout the world except in the arctic zones. They are highly ecologically significant, yet are least accepted by humans because of the commonness of arachnophobia in public. Almost all spiders are predators and more than 99.9% of the food includes insects. The spiders have several ecological guilds such as orb web weavers, stalkers or jumping spiders, ground runners foliage runners, space builders, ambushers, etc. It implies that the spiders have several tactics to capture prey depending upon the species, habitats and kind of food which help them to suppress insect pests more successfully than more homogenous communities like insect predators and parasitoids (Uetz, 1992). In addition, spiders are relatively resistant to starvation and desiccation. Globally, World Spider Catalog listed 50,947 species in 4,310 genera belonging to 132 families (World Spider Catalog, 2023). In India, Caleb & Sankaran (2023) listed only 1932 species belonging to 492 genera in 61 families, however, Singh & Singh (2021a) compiled 2344 species under 596 genera comprising 65 families, though many species recorded by several authors have been marked by them as the case of misidentification. However, there are several species in the wild and in museums that still await description and classification.

Araneological studies in Gujarat date back to Simon (1897) with the description of a single species *Drassodes cerinus* Simon, 1897 from north Gujarat. Later, Pocock described two species (*Lycosa wroughtoni* Pocock, 1899 and *Peucetia graminea* Pocock, 1900 from Valsad) and recorded three species, *Argiope aemula* (Walckenaer, 1841) and *Olios wroughtoni* (Simon, 1897) from Valsad, and *Selenops radiatus* Latreille, 1819 from north Gujarat. After two decades, Sherriffs (1919) and Gravely (1931) recorded *Oxyopes wroughtoni* Pocock, 1901 from Valsad.

Then, after almost four decades, between the years 1971 to 1990, Patel and his co-workers extensively and intensively studied the spider fauna of Gujarat and described/recorded hundreds of species from different locations in the state (Patel, 1971, 1973, 1975a, b, c, 1978a, b, 1985, 1987a, b, 1988a, b, c, d, 1989, 2002, 2003; Patel & Patel, 1972, 1973a, b, 1975a, b; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Patel & Reddy, 1990). Yadav *et al.* (2017) compiled a preliminary checklist of spiders of Gujarat and mentioned the presence of 415 species in 169 genera and 40 families including species identified only up to generic level, which was incomplete and full of errors (Vyas & Parasharya, 2018). In the current century, several workers have surveyed different locations, vegetable fields, agricultural crops, parks, sanctuaries etc. in several districts and prepared checklists and added some more species from the state, e.g. Ahmedabad (Prajapati *et al.*, 2018), Amreli (Dal & Trivedi, 2020), Anand (Bhatt, 2014; Raghunandan *et al.*, 2021), Dang (Mehta, 2001; Siliwal *et al.*, 2003a; Suther *et al.*, 2017), Junagadh (Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parikh *et al.*, 2008), Kheda (Bhatt, 2014), Mehsana (Parmar & Patel, 2015, 2017, 2018; Parmar, 2018a, b, 2020, 2021; Prajapati *et al.*, 2023), Narmada (Bhatt, 2008), Navsari (Thumar, 2019), Patan (Parmar *et al.*, 2023), Panchmahal (Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki *et al.*, 2020), and Vadodara (Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004). In addition, several species were either described or recorded sporadically from different places of Gujarat.

The inventory of fauna and flora of a given region is one of the primary objectives for setting up a biodiversity conservation action plan for that region. The conservation status of 99.5% of the spider species has not yet been evaluated by the IUCN globally (Seppälä *et al.*, 2018). Despite recent research works on the diversity and distribution of spiders in India, their number is insufficient as compared to the other parts of the world (Singh, 2022a).

The survey of the literature demonstrated that the existing information on the spider diversity in Gujarat is scattered and 8 districts have not yet been surveyed for faunal distribution of spiders. Recently, the checklist of spider fauna have been prepared from Indian States such as Andhra Pradesh (Singh & Sharma, 2022a), Bihar & Jharkh (Singh & Singh, 2021b), Chhattisgarh (Singh & Singh, 2021c), Goa (Singh & Singh, 2022a), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh & Delhi (Singh & Singh, 2021d), Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh (Singh *et al.*, 2023), Karnataka (Singh, 2022a), Madhya Pradesh (Singh & Sharma, 2022b), Maharashtra (Singh, 2022b), Odisha (Singh, 2022c), northeast India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura) (Singh & Singh, 2021e), Rajasthan (Singh & Singh, 2022b), Telangana (Singh & Sharma, 2022c), Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Singh & Singh, 2022c) and Andaman, Nicobar & Lakshadweep (Singh & Singh, 2022d). The present article provides an updated checklist of the fauna of spiders in Gujarat State of India.

## Material and Methods

### Study area

Gujarat (altitude: 20°06' to 24°42'N; longitude: 68°10' to 74°28'E; area: 196,030 km<sup>2</sup>) is a state of the western coast of India with a coastline of about 1,600 km being the longest in the country. It is bordered by Rajasthan to the northeast, Madhya Pradesh to the east, Maharashtra to the southeast, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu to the south, and the Arabian Sea and the Pakistani province of Sindh to the west. Gujarat has a diverse range of geographic features and sceneries. It has several rivers flowing across its alluvial plains. Narmada (the largest one), Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati are the three main rivers of Gujarat. The eastern borders of Gujarat have fringes of low mountains, the Aravalli, Sahyadri (Western Ghats), Vindhya and Saputara. There are three main geographical regions, the mainland, the peninsular region of Saurashtra and the Kutch region which is a large area of desert land (Rann of Kutch). Based on the climatic variation, Gujarat is divided into eight agro-climatic zones by the Agriculture and Co-operation Department, Government of Gujarat (Yadav *et al.*, 2017). The state has four National Parks and twenty-three wildlife sanctuaries with rich flora and fauna. The plains of Gujarat are very hot and dry in summer (maximum 49°C, minimum 30°C) and cold and dry in winter (maximum 29°C, minimum 12°C). Summer is milder in the hilly regions and the coast. Most of the state receives scanty rainfall, but Southern Gujarat and the hilly regions receive heavy rainfall during the monsoons. For administration, Gujarat is divided into 33 districts.

The present checklist is based on the published literature on spiders, e.g. books, book chapters, journals, proceedings of conferences, Records and Fauna Series of the Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata, a few authentic theses, websites (only research-grade contents), and World Spider Catalog (World Spider Catalog, 2023) up to March 12, 2023. In most of the recent past literature, there are several errors in the scientific names of the spiders because of their modified status and other nomenclatural decisions and clarification. In the present checklist, attempts have been made to correct these errors following World Spider Catalog (2023). The species identified only up to the generic level and seemingly misidentified species are excluded from the state list and are given separately. For synonymy and endemism of valid spider species, World Spider Catalog (2023) should be consulted. In few cases, the locations of spider species are corrected, particularly of those spiders that were described/recorded during the British period before the formation of Gujarat in 1947 by incorporating some part of the adjoining states, Maharashtra.

## Results and Discussion

The total number of species recorded in different districts of Gujarat are displayed in Table (1), the species identified only up to the generic level are presented in Table (2) while seemingly misidentified species are listed in Table (3).

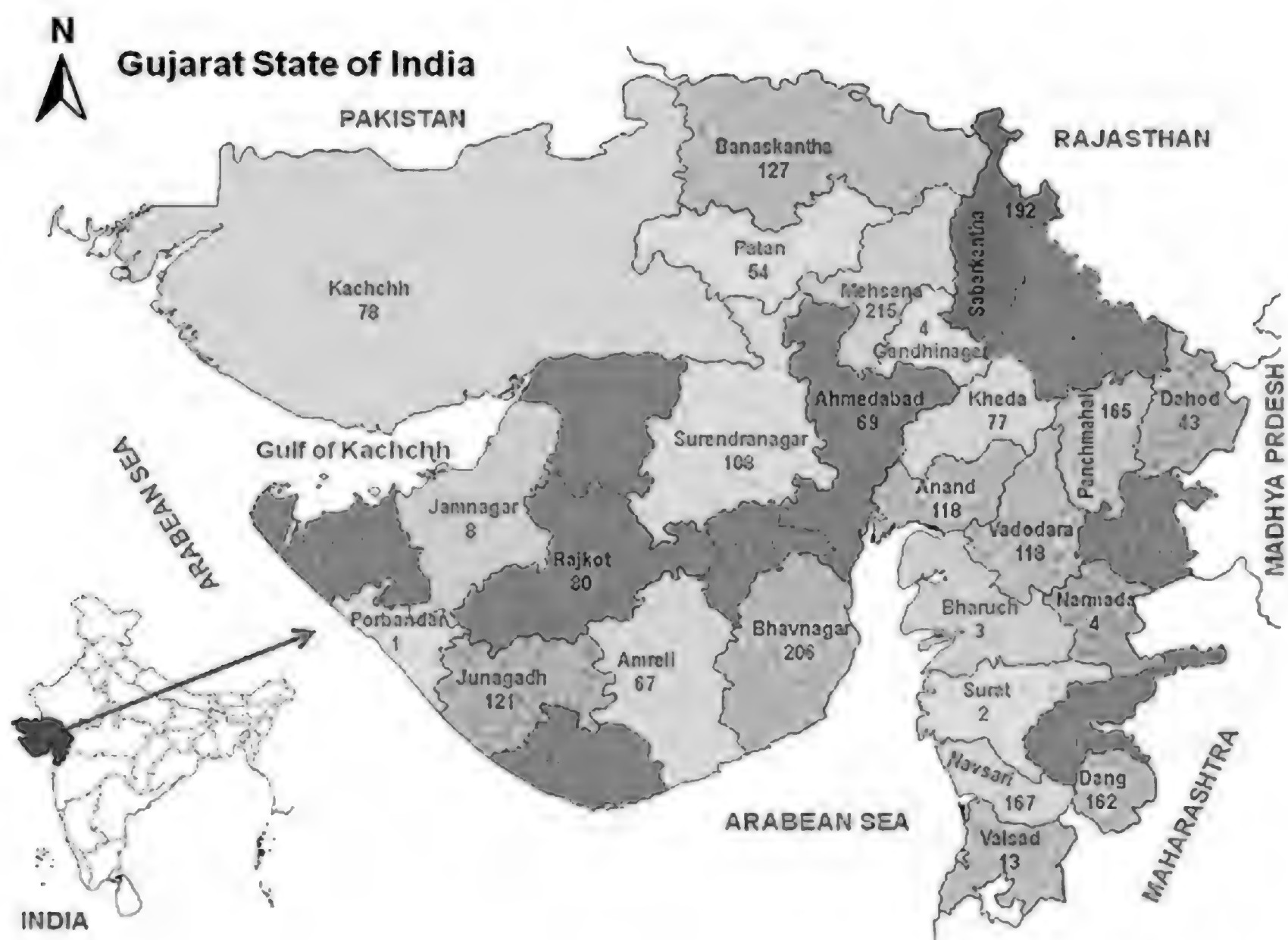


Fig. 1. Number of spider species recorded and/or described from different districts of Gujarat state of India.

In the present compilation, a total of 533 species of spiders described under 190 genera belonging to 41 families were recorded in 25 districts of Gujarat out of 33 districts (Table 3). The biodiversity of spiders is more in 10 districts of the state of eastern part (Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara) where more than 100 species were recorded. However, several areas are still virgin regarding the faunal survey programmes and need intensive and extensive surveys in those areas by enthusiastic workers. Yadav *et al.* (2017) listed only 415 species of spiders in Gujarat under 169 genera and 40 families. Since then, several new species or records have been added. The maximum number of species of spiders was recorded from Mehsana (215 species, 107 genera) followed by Bhavnagar (206 species, 112 genera), Sabarkantha (192 species, 100 genera), Navsari (167 species, 89 genera), Panchmahal (165 species, 99 genera), Dang (162 species, 87 genera), Banskantha (127 species, 81 genera), Junagadh (121 species, 44 genera), Anand (118 species, 74 genera), Vadodara (118 species, 51 genera) and Surendranagar (108 species, 56 genera) (Table 4, Fig. 1) and less than 100 species of spiders in other districts. No faunal survey of spiders so far conducted in 8 districts of Gujarat shown in red colour in Fig. (1). Most of the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, forest areas, agricultural fields, human dwellings



etc. of Gujarat still await intensive and extensive survey programmes to record a near complete spider fauna. Total 178 species belonging to 42 families of spiders recorded from different districts of Gujarat were identified only up to the generic level (Table 2) and are excluded from the total list of spiders of Gujarat. It is possible that some of them may be new species. Including them, a total of 47 families are represented in Gujarat (Table 4). Also, 31 species in 27 genera and 17 families recorded in 13 districts of Gujarat seem to be misidentified as these species are not recorded in India (World Spider Catalog, 2023; Caleb & Sankaran, 2023) (Table 3) and hence, are excluded from the main list.

In few districts, some authors reported several species of spiders without giving their specific names. For example, Gosai & Tatmuiya (2019) observed 101 species, 51 genera and 11 families in Jamnagar district and Patel & Patel (2015) recorded 90 species, 46 genera, 18 families of spiders from Mehsana district without giving their specific names. Such records are useless for faunal diversity.

Among the families, Araneidae is the most abundant family which comprises 79 species belonging to 24 genera and is distributed in 23 districts out of 33 districts in Gujarat followed by Lycosidae (68 species, 10 genera, 20 districts), Salticidae (64 species, 36 genera, 20 districts), Gnaphosidae (51 species, 14 genera, 17 districts), Thomisidae (41 species, 16 genera, 18 districts) and Theridiidae (35 species, 16 genera, 21 districts). Representation of other families is moderate to poor. Though, Sparassidae is a small family including only 19 species in 5 genera, is distributed in 18 districts of Gujarat (Table 5).

The spider fauna of Gujarat overlaps the fauna of neighbouring states, such as Rajasthan (Singh & Singh, 2022b), Madhya Pradesh (Singh & Sharma, 2022b) and particularly Maharashtra (Singh, 2022b). A perusal of checklists of the spider fauna of different states (Singh, 2022a) reveals that the biodiversity of spiders in Gujarat is comparatively high. It ranks first in the number of families; fifth in the number of genera after Maharashtra (247 genera, Singh, 2022b), Kerala (236 genera, personal data), West Bengal (215 genera, personal data) and Uttarakhand (202 genera, Singh & Singh, 2022c); and second in the number of species after Maharashtra (785 species, Singh, 2022b).

Table 1. List of species of spiders recorded/described from different districts of Gujarat.

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<b>1. Agelenidae</b>		
<i>Agelena gautami</i> Tikader, 1962	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Agelena shillongensis</i> Tikader, 1969	Kachchh	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<b>2. Araneidae</b>		
<i>Arachnura angura</i> Tikader, 1970	Mehsana	Parmar, 2021
<i>Araneus bilunifer</i> Pocock, 1900	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1975b, 1985, 2003; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2018a, 2021
<i>Araneus cyrtarachnoides</i> (Keyserling, 1887)	Anand	Patel, 1971
<i>Araneus ellipticus</i> (Tikader & Bal, 1981)	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana,	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, b, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015;

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
	Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Ramanujam <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Araneus pahalgaonensis</i> Tikader & Bal, 1981	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Araneus panchganiensis</i> Tikader & Bal, 1981	Navsari, Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007; Thumar, 2019
<i>Araniella nympha</i> (Simon, 1889)	Kheda	Pradipkumar, 2009
<i>Argiope aemula</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Navsari, Panchmahal, Vadodara, Valsad	Pocock, 1900; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 1985, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Argiope anasuja</i> Thorell, 1887	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Vachhani <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2021; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Argiope catenulata</i> (Doleschall, 1859)	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Argiope lobata</i> (Pallas, 1772)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh	Patel, 1971, 1985; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Argiope minuta</i> Karsch, 1879	Bhavnagar, Navsari	Patel, 1985, 2003
<i>Argiope pulchella</i> Thorell, 1881	Anand, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Sebastian, 1988; Dhulia & Yadav, 1991; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Ramanujam <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Parmar, 2021; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Argiope trifasciata</i> (Forskål, 1775)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Bijoaraneus mitificus</i> (Simon, 1886)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Chorizopes anjanas</i> Tikader, 1965	Anand, Bhavnagar	Tikader, 1982; Patel, 1985
<i>Chorizopes khanjanas</i> Tikader, 1965	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Navsari, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985, 2003; Siliwal, 2000; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Chorizopes khedaensis</i> Reddy & Patel, 1993	Kheda	Reddy & Patel, 1993; Siliwal, 2000

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Chorizopes pateli</i> Reddy & Patel, 1993	Kheda	Reddy & Patel, 1993
<i>Chorizopes stoliczkai</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885	Mehsana	Parmar, 2021
<i>Cyclosa bifida</i> (Doleschall, 1859)	Anand, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav, 2019; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Cyclosa confraga</i> (Thorell, 1892)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Tikader, 1982; Patel, 1985, 2003; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2021; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Cyclosa hexatuberculata</i> Tikader, 1982	Ahmedabad, Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar, 2013; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Cyclosa insulana</i> (Costa, 1834)	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003; Thumar, 2019
<i>Cyclosa moondensis</i> Tikader, 1963	Ahmedabad, Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Cyclosa mulmeinensis</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Cyclosa neilensis</i> Tikader, 1977	Ahmedabad, Navsari	Thumar, 2019; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Cyclosa quinqueguttata</i> (Thorell, 1881)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Cyclosa simoni</i> Tikader, 1982	Kheda, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Bhatt, 2014
<i>Cyclosa spirifera</i> Simon, 1889	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Bhatt, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Cyrtarachne promilai</i> Tikader, 1963	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Cyrtophora bidenta</i> Tikader, 1970	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Cyrtophora cicatrosa</i> (Stoliczka, 1869)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha,	Patel, 1975b, 1985, 2003; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Parmar, 2018a, 2021; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2015;

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
	Surendranagar, Vadodara	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i> (Forskål, 1775)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1975b, 1985, 2003; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Bhatt, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Cyrtophora feae</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Navsari	Patel, 2003; Thumar, 2019
<i>Eriovixia excelsa</i> (Simon, 1889)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Eriovixia laglaizei</i> (Simon, 1877)	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Eriovixia poonaensis</i> (Tikader & Bal, 1981)	Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Gasteracantha geminata</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Gasteracantha kuhli</i> C.L. Koch, 1837	Dang, Kachchh, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Gasteracantha remifera</i> Butler, 1873	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Gasteracantha unguifera</i> Simon, 1889	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2002, 2003a; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Gea spinipes</i> C.L. Koch, 1843	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Gea subarmata</i> Thorell, 1890	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Dang, Panchmahal	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Solanki, 2015; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Guizygiella indica</i> (Tikader & Bal, 1980)	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Guizygiella melanocrania</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Siliwal, 2000; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Guizygiella shivui</i> (Patel & Reddy, 1990)	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Patel & Reddy, 1990; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Herennia multipuncta</i> (Doleschall, 1859)	Dang, Junagadh, Navsari	Mehta, 2001; Patel, 2003; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Larinia chloris</i> (Savigny, 1825)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Parmar, 2021; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Larinia phthisica</i> (L. Koch, 1871)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1975a, 1985, 2003; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013, 2020, 2021; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Larinia tyloridia</i> Patel, 1975	Anand, Bhavnagar, Kachchh	Patel, 1975a, 1985; Patel & Reddy, 1990; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Lipocrea fusiformis</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Macracantha hasselti</i> (C.L. Koch, 1837)	Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2002, 2003a; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Neoscona achine</i> (Simon, 1906)	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana	Patel, 1985; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, b, 2021; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Neoscona bengalensis</i> Tikader & Bal, 1981	Anand, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013, 2018a Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018
<i>Neoscona bihumpi</i> Patel, 1988	Bhavnagar, Mehsana	Patel, 1988a; Parmar, 2021
<i>Neoscona biswasi</i> Bhandari & Gajbe, 2001	Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2018a
<i>Neoscona inusta</i> (L. Koch, 1871)	Anand, Panchmahal	Parmar, 2013; Yadav, 2019
<i>Neoscona molemensis</i> Tikader & Bal, 1981	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Neoscona mukerjei</i> Tikader, 1980	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985, 2003; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2020, 2021; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014, 2015; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023



Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Neoscona murthyi</i> Patel & Reddy, 1990	Bhavnagar	Patel & Reddy, 1990
<i>Neoscona nautica</i> (L. Koch, 1875)	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2021; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Neoscona odites</i> (Simon, 1906)	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Neoscona pavida</i> (Simon, 1906)	Navsari	Patel, 2003
<i>Neoscona punctigera</i> (Doleschall, 1857)	Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari	Patel, 1975b, 1985, 2003; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Tikader, 1982; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Neoscona sinhagadensis</i> (Tikader, 1975)	Dang, Navsari, Rajkot, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004, 2006; Trivedi, 2009; Thumar, 2019
<i>Neoscona subfusca</i> (C.L. Koch, 1837)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Neoscona theisi</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1975b, 1985; Tikader & Bal, 1981; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Pradipkumar, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2018b, 2021; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Ramanujam <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Neoscona vigilans</i> (Blackwall, 1865)	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985, 2003; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Parmar, 2020; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Nephila pilipes</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	Banaskantha, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1975b; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019
<i>Ordgarius hobsoni</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)	Navsari, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Thumar <i>et al.</i> , 2016; Thumar, 2019
<i>Ordgarius sexspinosus</i> (Thorell, 1894)	Navsari	Thumar <i>et al.</i> , 2016; Thumar, 2019
<i>Parawixia dehaani</i> (Doleschall, 1859)	Banaskantha, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar, 2020

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Poltys bhabanii</i> (Tikader, 1970)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Poltys bhavnagarensis</i> Patel, 1988	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1988b
<i>Poltys columnaris</i> Thorell, 1890	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Poltys nagpurensis</i> Tikader, 1982	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Thelacantha brevispina</i> (Doleschall, 1857)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1971, 1985; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>3. Barychelidae</b>		
<i>Sason robustum</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1883)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>4. Cheiracanthiidae</b>		
<i>Cheiracanthium danieli</i> Tikader, 1975	Dang, Junagadh, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Cheiracanthium himalayense</i> Gravelly, 1931	Bhavnagar, Junagadh	Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Cheiracanthium indicum</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874	Ahmedabad, Navsari	Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Thumar, 2019
<i>Cheiracanthium inornatum</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874	Panchmahal	Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Cheiracanthium kashmirensense</i> Majumder & Tikader, 1991	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Cheiracanthium melanostomum</i> (Thorell, 1895)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Pradipkumar, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Cheiracanthium mysorensense</i> Majumder & Tikader, 1991	Bhavnagar	Majumder & Tikader, 1991
<i>Cheiracanthium nalsaroverense</i> Patel & Patel, 1973	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Patel, 1973b, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Cheiracanthium poonaense</i> Majumder & Tikader, 1991	Rajkot, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009
<i>Cheiracanthium saraswatii</i> Tikader, 1962	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Navsari, Rajkot	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<i>Cheiracanthium triviale</i> (Thorell, 1895)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

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<b>5. Clubionidae</b>		
<i>Clubiona drassodes</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004, 2006; Solanki, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Parmar, 2020, 2021; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Clubiona filicata</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel & Patel, 1973b; Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Clubiona ludhianaensis</i> Tikader, 1976	Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Clubiona tikaderi</i> Majumder & Tikader, 1991	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<b>6. Corinnidae</b>		
<i>Cambalida deorsa</i> Murthappa, Prajapati, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016	Gandhinagar, Patan	Murthappa <i>et al.</i> , 2016; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Cambalida dhupgadensis</i> Bodkhe, Uniyal & Kamble, 2016	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Cambalida flavipes</i> (Gravely, 1931)	Dang, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Yadav, 2019
<i>Cambalida tuma</i> Murthappa, Prajapati, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016	Narmada	Murthappa <i>et al.</i> , 2016
<i>Castianeira tinae</i> Patel & Patel, 1973	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Patel, 1973b, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Mehta, 2001; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013, 2020, 2021; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Castianeira zetes</i> Simon, 1897	Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<b>7. Ctenidae</b>		
<i>Anahita dangsa</i> (Reddy & Patel, 1994)	Dang	Reddy & Patel, 1994
<i>Bowie narashinhai</i> (Patel & Reddy, 1988)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>8. Deinopidae</b>		
<i>Asianopis goalparaensis</i> (Tikader & Malhotra, 1978)	Junagadh, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal & Kumar, 2003a; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>9. Dictynidae</b>		
<i>Nigma albida</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Nigma shiprai</i> (Tikader, 1966)	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<b>10. Eresidae</b>		
<i>Stegodyphus mirandus</i> Pocock, 1899	Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Panchmahal	Patel, 1985; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav, 2019
<i>Stegodyphus pacificus</i> Pocock, 1900	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1971, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2002, 2003; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Stegodyphus sarasinorum</i> Karsch, 1892	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2002, 2003; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2014, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Stegodyphus tibialis</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Navsari, Rajkot	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2002, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<b>11. Filistatidae</b>		
<i>Pholcoides seclusa</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Pritha dharmakumarsinhjii</i> Patel, 1978	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 1978b, 1985, 2002, 2003; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Pritha napadensis</i> (Patel, 1975)	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1975c, 1978b, 1985, 2002, 2003; Mehta, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Parmar, 2013, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Pritha poonaensis</i> (Tikader, 1963)	Anand, Kheda, Panchmahal	Patel, 1971, 1975c, 1978b; Yadav, 2019
<i>Sahastata ashapuriae</i> Patel, 1978	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1978b, 1985; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019
<i>Sahastata sinuspersica</i> Marusik, Zamani & Mirshamsi, 2014	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<b>12. Gnaphosidae</b>		
<i>Callilepis lambai</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Callilepis rajasthanica</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Callilepis rukminiae</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Bhavnagar, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Cryptodrassus mahabalei</i> (Tikader, 1982)	Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Yadav, 2019
<i>Cryptodrassus ratnagiriensis</i> (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)	Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988

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<i>Drassodes cerinus</i> Simon, 1897	North Gujarat	Simon, 1897
<i>Drassodes gujaratensis</i> Patel & Patel, 1975	Anand, Vadodara	Patel & Patel, 1975a; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Drassodes haribhaiius</i> (Patel & Patel, 1975)	Anand	Patel & Patel, 1975a
<i>Drassodes luridus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)	Dang, Navsari	Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019
<i>Drassodes macilentus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)	Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Drassodes parvidens</i> Caporiacco, 1934	Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Rajkot	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<i>Drassodes pashanensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001
<i>Drassodes sirmourensis</i> (Tikader & Gajbe, 1977)	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Eilica kandarpae</i> Nigam & Patel, 1996	Junagadh	Chatrabhuji, 2007
<i>Eilica platnicki</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Dang	Mehta, 2001
<i>Eilica songadhensis</i> Patel, 1988	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1988c
<i>Eilica tikaderi</i> Platnick, 1976	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Gnaphosa jodhpurensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Trivedi, 2016
<i>Gnaphosa pauiensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Gnaphosa poonaensis</i> Tikader, 1973	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Jamnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003am b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Yadav, 2019
<i>Gnaphosa stoliczkai</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885	Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2020, 2021
<i>Haplodrassus sataraensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Hitobia poonaensis</i> (Tikader & Gajbe, 1976)	Dang, Junagadh	Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuji, 2007
<i>Marinarozelotes jaxartensis</i> (Kroneberg, 1875)	Amreli, Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Jamnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel & Patel, 1975a; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Megamyrmaekion caudatum</i> Reuss, 1834	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari,	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Solanki, 2015;



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<i>Megamyrmaekion pritiae</i> (Tikader, 1982)	Panchmahal, Sabarkantha Bhavnagar, Navsari	Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020 Patel, 1985; Thumar, 2019
<i>Poecilochroa barmani</i> Tikader, 1982	Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Thumar, 2019
<i>Poecilochroa khodiar</i> (Patel, 1988)	Bhavnagar, Junagadh	Patel, 1988d; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Poecilochroa kuljitae</i> (Tikader, 1982)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Poecilochroa poonaensis</i> (Tikader, 1982)	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Poecilochroa tikaderi</i> Patel, 1989	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh	Patel, 1989; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Pterotricha strandi</i> Spassky, 1936	Jamnagar	Gajbe, 1983
<i>Scotophaeus blackwalli</i> (Thorell, 1871)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Scotophaeus goaensis</i> (Tikader, 1982)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Scotophaeus madalasae</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1977	Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006
<i>Scotophaeus poonaensis</i> Tikader, 1982	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Scotophaeus rajasthanus</i> Tikader, 1966	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Setaphis browni</i> (Tucker, 1923)	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Setaphis subtilis</i> (Simon, 1897)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Zelotes choubeyi</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1979	Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Zelotes jabalpurensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1976	Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Zelotes kusumae</i> Tikader, 1982	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Zelotes maindroni</i> (Simon, 1905)	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Zelotes mandae</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1979	Bhavnagar, Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

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<i>Zelotes mandlaensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1976	Navsari	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Zelotes nainitalensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1976	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Zelotes nasikensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1976	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Zelotes poonaensis</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1976	Junagadh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Zelotes sajali</i> Tikader & Gajbe, 1979	Mehsana, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Yadav, 2019
<i>Zelotes shantae</i> Tikader, 1982	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Zelotes sindi</i> Caporiacco, 1934	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<b>13. Hahniidae</b>		
<i>Hahnia mridulae</i> Tikader, 1970	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Scotospilus maindroni</i> (Simon, 1906)	Anand	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<b>14. Hersiliidae</b>		
<i>Hersilia savignyi</i> Lucas, 1836	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1971, 1985, 2003; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Hersilia striata</i> Wang & Yin, 1985	Mehsana	Parmar, 2018a, 2021
<i>Hersilia sumatrana</i> (Thorell, 1890)	Junagadh, Navsari	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Thumar, 2019
<i>Hersilia tibialis</i> M. Baehr & B. Baehr, 1993	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Murricia hyderabadensis</i> Javed & Tampal, 2010	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>15. Idiopidae</b>		
<i>Idiops bonny</i> Siliwal, Hippargi, Yadav & Kumar, 2020	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Idiops reshma</i> Siliwal, Hippargi, Yadav & Kumar, 2020	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Idiops sally</i> Siliwal, Hippargi, Yadav & Kumar, 2020	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>16. Ischnothelidae</b>		
<i>Indothele dumicola</i> (Pocock, 1900)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>17. Linyphiidae</b>		
<i>Linyphia sikkimensis</i> Tikader, 1970	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017

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<i>Nerienne sundaica</i> (Simon, 1905)	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<b>18. Liocranidae</b>		
<i>Oedignatha indica</i> (Tikader, 1981)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Oedignatha poonaensis</i> Majumder & Tikader, 1991	Junagadh	Chatrabhuji, 2007
<i>Oedignatha scrobiculata</i> Thorell, 1881	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019
<i>Sphingius barkudensis</i> Gravely, 1931	Dang, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Sphingius caniceps</i> Simon, 1906	Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuji, 2007
<i>Sphingius nainitalensis</i> (Gajbe, 1979)	Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988; Yadav, 2019
<b>19. Lycosidae</b>		
<i>Arctosa himalayensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar, Patan	Patel, 1985; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Arctosa indica</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Arctosa khudiensis</i> (Sinha, 1951)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Draposa amkhasensis</i> (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Draposa atropalpis</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Draposa burasantiensis</i> (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Draposa oakleyi</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001
<i>Evippa banarensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar, Rajkot	Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001
<i>Evippa praelongipes</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Trivedi, 2009
<i>Evippa rajasthanica</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Trivedi, 2009
<i>Evippa rubiginosa</i> Simon, 1885	Bhavnagar, Rajkot	Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001
<i>Evippa shivajii</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Evippa sohani</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Evippa solanensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Hippasa agelenoides</i> (Simon, 1884)	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Thumar, 2019
<i>Hippasa deserticola</i> Simon, 1889	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Patel & Patel, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019, Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Hippasa himalayensis</i> Gravely, 1924	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Hippasa holmerae</i> Thorell, 1895	Dang, Navsari	Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019
<i>Hippasa loundesi</i> Gravely, 1924	Ahmedabad,	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Hippasa lycosina</i> Pocock, 1900	Dang, Junagadh, Navsari, Panchmahal, Vadodara, Valsad	Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Hippasa madraspatana</i> Gravely, 1924	Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003
<i>Hippasa pantherina</i> Pocock, 1899	Kheda, Navsari	Patel, 2003b; Bhatt, 2014
<i>Hippasa partita</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Patel, 2003; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019
<i>Hippasa valiveruensis</i> Patel & Reddy, 1993	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Lycosa bistrata</i> Gravely, 1924	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari	Patel, 1985, 2003; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Lycosa carmichaeli</i> Gravely, 1924	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Lycosa chaperi</i> Simon, 1885	Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001
<i>Lycosa choudhuryi</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar, Junagadh	Patel, 1985; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Lycosa fuscana</i> Pocock, 1901	Kachchh	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Lycosa geotubalis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Gujarat, Navsari, Rajkot	Tikader & Malhotra, 1980; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Lycosa goliathus</i> Pocock, 1901	Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001
<i>Lycosa iranii</i> Pocock, 1901	Anand, Junagadh, Kachchh, Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Lycosa kempii</i> Gravely, 1924	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Lycosa lambai</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Junagadh, Panchmahal	Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019

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<i>Lycosa mackenziei</i> Gravely, 1924	Bhavnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014; Thumar, 2019
<i>Lycosa madani</i> Pocock, 1901	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019
<i>Lycosa mahabaleshwariensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Dang, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Lycosa moulmeinensis</i> Gravely, 1924	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Lycosa nigrotibialis</i> Simon, 1884	Gujarat	Tikader & Malhotra, 1980
<i>Lycosa phipsoni</i> Pocock, 1899	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019
<i>Lycosa pictula</i> Pocock, 1901	Dahod, Dang, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<i>Lycosa poonaensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2021; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Lycosa prolifica</i> Pocock, 1901	Navsari, Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013
<i>Lycosa shillongensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Lycosa tista</i> Tikader, 1970	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Trivedi, 2009; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Lycosa wroughtoni</i> Pocock, 1899	Valsad	Pocock, 1899, 1900; Tikader & Malhotra, 1980
<i>Lycosa yerburyi</i> Pocock, 1901	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Margonia himalayensis</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Anand	Patel, 1971
<i>Pardosa alii</i> Tikader, 1977	Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana	Patel, 1985; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Pardosa altitudis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Pardosa fletcheri</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Bhavnagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988
<i>Pardosa gopalai</i> Patel & Reddy, 1993	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Pardosa heterophthalma</i> (Simon, 1898)	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019
<i>Pardosa minuta</i> Tikader & Malhotra 1976	Vadodara	Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006



Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Pardosa mukundi</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1980	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav, 2019
<i>Pardosa pseudoannulata</i> (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Pardosa pusiola</i> (Thorell, 1891)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004
<i>Pardosa rhenockensis</i> (Tikader, 1970)	Anand, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1971, 1985; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Pardosa shyamae</i> (Tikader, 1970)	Bhavnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Bhatt, 2014
<i>Pardosa songosa</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1976	Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Trivedi, 2016
<i>Pardosa sumatrana</i> (Thorell, 1890)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Patel, 2003; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Pardosa sutherlandi</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Pardosa timidula</i> (Roewer, 1951)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Pardosa tridentis</i> Caporiacco, 1935	Junagadh, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2016
<i>Serratacosa himalayensis</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Trochosa punctipes</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Wadicosa fidelis</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Trivedi, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Wadicosa quadrifera</i> (Gravely, 1924)	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha,	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021

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	Surendranagar	
<b>20. Oecobiidae</b>		
<i>Oecobius putus</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Patel, 2002, 2003; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Uroctea indica</i> Pocock, 1900	Junagadh, Navsari	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Thumar, 2019
<i>Uroctea manii</i> Patel, 1987	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1987b
<i>Uroctea thaleri</i> Rheims, Santos & van Harten, 2007	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<b>21. Oonopidae</b>		
<i>Brignolia carlmulleri</i> Ranasinghe & Benjamin, 2016	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Brignolia meemure</i> Ranasinghe & Benjamin, 2016	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Ischnothyreus deccanensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1974	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Triaeris barela</i> Gajbe, 2004	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Triaeris manii</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1974	Bhavnagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal & Kumar, 2002
<i>Triaeris poonaensis</i> Tikader & Malhotra, 1974	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Junagadh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal & Kumar, 2002; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Bhatt, 2014
<b>22. Oxyopidae</b>		
<i>Hamadruas sikkimensis</i> (Tikader, 1970)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Oxyopes ashae</i> Gajbe, 1999	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Oxyopes bharatae</i> Gajbe, 1999	Amreli, Anand, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Oxyopes birmanicus</i> Thorell, 1887	Amreli, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Oxyopes chittrae</i> Tikader, 1965	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1978a, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Oxyopes gujaratensis</i> Gajbe, 1999	Junagadh, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Gajbe, 1999; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Oxyopes gurjanti</i> Sadana & Gupta, 1995	Vadodara	Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004
<i>Oxyopes hindostanicus</i> Pocock, 1901	Ahmedabad, Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal,	Patel, 1985; Dhulia & Yadav, 1991; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav

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	Patan, Vadodara	<i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Oxyopes indicus</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Oxyopes javanus</i> Thorell, 1887	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Ramanujam <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Oxyopes jubilans</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Oxyopes kamalae</i> Gajbe, 1999	Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Oxyopes kohaensis</i> Bodkhe & Vankhede, 2012	Mehsana	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Oxyopes lineatipes</i> (C.L. Koch, 1847	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Oxyopes minutus</i> Biswas, Kundu, Kundu, Saha & Raychaudhuri, 1996	Banaskantha, Kachchh, Sabarkantha	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2020
<i>Oxyopes reddyi</i> Majumder, 2004	Gujarat	Solanki, 2015
<i>Oxyopes rufisternis</i> Pocock, 1901	Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Oxyopes rukminiae</i> Gajbe, 1999	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Oxyopes ryvesi</i> Pocock, 1901	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Oxyopes salticus</i> Hentz, 1845	Mehsana	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Oxyopes shweta</i> Tikader 1970	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Trivedi, 2009; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Oxyopes sitae</i> Tikader, 1970	Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1971, 1978a, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014
<i>Oxyopes sunandae</i> Tikader 1970	Bhavnagar, Kheda, Navsari	Patel, 1985; Bhatt, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019
<i>Oxyopes wroughtoni</i> Pocock, 1901	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Valsad	Sherriffs, 1919, 1951; Patel, 1978a, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013
<i>Peucetia akwadaensis</i> , Patel, 1978	Anand, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Panchmahal	Patel, 1978a, 1985; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013, 2018a Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

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<i>Peucetia choprai</i> Tikader, 1965	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Peucetia elegans</i> (Blackwall, 1864)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021
<i>Peucetia graminea</i> Pocock, 1900	Valsad	Pocock, 1900
<i>Peucetia latikae</i> Tikader, 1970	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1978a, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Peucetia viridana</i> (Stoliczka, 1869)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Vadodara	Mehta, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020, Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Peucetia yogeshi</i> Gajbe, 1999	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>23. Palpimanidae</b>		
<i>Palpimanus narsinhmehtai</i> Prajapati, Hun & Raval, 2021	Junagadh	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2021a
<i>Sarascelis namratae</i> (Pillai, 2006)	Bhavnagar, Panchmahal	Pillai, 2006; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<b>24. Philodromidae</b>		
<i>Philodromus assamensis</i> Tikader, 1962	Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000
<i>Philodromus bhagirathai</i> Tikader, 1966	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Philodromus chambaensis</i> Tikader, 1980	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Philodromus decoratus</i> Tikader, 1962	Panchmahal, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Yadav, 2019
<i>Philodromus maliniae</i> Tikader, 1966	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Philodromus mohiniae</i> Tikader, 1966	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Thanatus dhakuricus</i> Tikader, 1960	Dang, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Trivedi, 2009
<i>Thanatus elongatus</i> (Tikader, 1960)	Banaskantha, Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a; Patel, 2003; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Tibellus chaturshingi</i> Tikader, 1962	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Tibellus pashanensis</i> Tikader, 1980	Banaskantha, Dang, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Tibellus pateli</i> Tikader, 1980	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha,	Tikader, 1980; Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b

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<i>Tibellus poonaensis</i> Tikader, 1962	Surendranagar, Vadodara Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003; Trivedi, 2009
<b>25. Pholcidae</b>		
<i>Artema atlanta</i> Walckenaer, 1837	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Crossopriza lyoni</i> (Blackwall, 1867)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Vachhani <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Pholcus fragillimus</i> Strand, 1907	Panchmahal, Patan	Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Pholcus phalangoides</i> (Fuesslin, 1775)	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1971, 1985, 2002, 2003; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Smeringopus pallidus</i> (Blackwall, 1858)	Junagadh, Navsari	Trivedi, 2016; Thumar, 2019
<b>26. Pisauridae</b>		
<i>Dendrolycosa bobbiliensis</i> (Reddy & Patel, 1993)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Dendrolycosa gitae</i> (Tikader, 1970)	Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019
<i>Nilus decorata</i> (Patel & Reddy, 1990)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Nilus phipsoni</i> (F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1898)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Perenethis venusta</i> L. Koch, 1878	Navsari, Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Pisaura podilensis</i> Patel & Reddy, 1990	Junagadh, Panchmahal	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Pisaura swamii</i> Patel, 1987	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh	Patel, 1987a; Mehta, 2001; Parmar, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<b>27. Prodidomidae</b>		
<i>Zimiris doriae</i> Simon, 1882	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Navsari	Thumar, 2019; Prajapati, 2021
<b>28. Salticidae</b>		
<i>Afraflacilla banni</i> Prajapati, Tatu & Kamboj, 2021	Kachchh	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2021b



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<i>Afraflacilla miajlarensis</i> Tripathi, Jangid, Prajapati & Siliwal, 2022	Gandhinagar	Sudhin <i>et al.</i> , 2022
<i>Asemonea tenuipes</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)	Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Bianor albobimaculatus</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Patan	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Bianor balius</i> Thorell, 1890	Anand	Ramanujam <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Bianor narmadaensis</i> (Tikader, 1975)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Bianor pashanensis</i> (Tikader, 1975)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Bianor punjabicus</i> Logunov, 2001	Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Brettus cingulatus</i> Thorell, 1895	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Carrhotus sannio</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Carrhotus viduus</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh; Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Parmar, 2020, 2021
<i>Chrysilla lauta</i> Thorell, 1887	Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2017, 2018; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2021
<i>Chrysilla volupe</i> (Karsch, 1879)	Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar & Dholakia, 2018; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Cyrba ocellata</i> (Kroneberg, 1875)	Mehsana, Patan	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Epeus indicus</i> Prószyński, 1992	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019
<i>Epocilla aura</i> (Dyal, 1935)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Epocilla aurantiaca</i> (Simon, 1885)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Thumar, 2019
<i>Harmochirus brachiatus</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal & Kumar, 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Trivedi, 2016; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Hasarius adansoni</i> (Audouin, 1825)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Kachchh,	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> ,

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	Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2021; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Hyllus semicupreus</i> (Simon, 1885)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Tikader 1974; Patel, 1985; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Parmar, 2013, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Icius alboterminus</i> (Caleb, 2014)	Anand, Jamnagar, Kheda, Mehsana, Patan	Parmar, 2018a; Prajapati & Kamboj, 2020a; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Langelurillus onyx</i> Caleb, Sanap, Joglekar & Prajapati, 2017	Narmada	Sanap <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Marengo sachintendulkar</i> Malamel, Prajapati, Sudhikumar & Sebastian, 2019	Ahmedabad, Patan	Malamel <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Menemerus bivittatus</i> (Dufour, 1831)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar & Patel, 2017, 2018; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Menemerus fulvus</i> (L. Koch, 1878)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Thumar, 2019
<i>Myrmaplata platyleoides</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Thumar, 2019; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Myrmarachne laeta</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Anand	Patel, 1971; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Myrmarachne melanocephala</i> MacLeay, 1839	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav, 2019; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Myrmarachne poonaensis</i> Tikader, 1973	Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Myrmarachne prava</i> (Karsch, 1880)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Myrmarachne robusta</i> (G.W. Peckham & E.G. Peckham, 1892)	Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006
<i>Myrmarachne tristis</i> (Simon, 1882)	Mehsana, Panchmahal	Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Orientattus aurantius</i> (Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2018)	Patan	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023

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<i>Phaeacius lancearius</i> (Thorell, 1895)	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Phidippus bengalensis</i> Tikader, 1977	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kheda	Patel, 1985; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Bhatt, 2014
<i>Phidippus calcuttaensis</i> Biswas, 1984	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019
<i>Phidippus punjabensis</i> Tikader, 1974	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki & Kumar, 2014
<i>Phintella debilis</i> (Thorell, 1891)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Phintella vittata</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Phintelloides undulatus</i> (Caleb & Karthikeyani, 2015)	Ahmedabad, Kheda, Navsari, Patan	Prajapati & Kamboj, 2020b; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Phintelloides versicolor</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Mehsana, Navsari	Thumar, 2019; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Phlegra abhinandanvarthamani</i> Prajapati, 2019	Ahmedabad	Prajapati, 2019
<i>Phlegra dhakuriensis</i> (Tikader, 1974)	Anand, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Trivedi, 2009, 2016; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Patel, 2017, 2018
<i>Phlegra prasanna</i> Caleb & Mathai, 2015	Patan	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Piranthus decorus</i> Thorell, 1895	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Plexippus clemens</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)	Jamnagar, Patan	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2021c; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Plexippus paykulli</i> (Audouin, 1825)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Trivedi, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2014, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Plexippus petersi</i> (Karsch, 1878)	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Parmar, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Pseudamycus himalaya</i> (Tikader, 1967)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985

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<i>Pseudicius andamanius</i> (Tikader, 1977)	Amreli, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Rhene albigera</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Panchmahal	Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Rhene flavigera</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Navsari	Patel, 1985; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Rhene rubrigera</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Rudakius ludhianaensis</i> (Tikader, 1974)	Bhavnagar, Patan, Valsad	Patel, 1985; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Siler semiglaucus</i> (Simon, 1901)	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2018
<i>Stenaelurillus albus</i> Sebastian, Sankaran, Malamel & Joseph, 2015	Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Stenaelurillus arambagensis</i> (B. Biswas & K. Biswas, 1992)	Patan, Sabarkantha	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016b; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Stenaelurillus gabrieli</i> Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016	Ahmedabad, Navsari, Valsad	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016b
<i>Stenaelurillus jagannathae</i> Das, Malik & Vidhel, 2015	Amreli	Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Stenaelurillus lesserti</i> Reimoser, 1934	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar & Patel, 2017, 2018; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021
<i>Tanzania yellapragadai</i> Prajapati & Dudhatra, 2022	Rajkot	Prajapati & Dudhatra, 2022
<i>Telamonina dimidiata</i> (Simon, 1899)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Tikader 1974; Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Pradipkumar, 2009; Trivedi, 2009; Parmar, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Thiania bhamoensis</i> Thorell, 1887	Kachchh, Junagadh	Chatrabhuji, 2007; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Thyene imperialis</i> (Rossi, 1846)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar & Patel, 2018; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<b>29. Scytodidae</b>		
<i>Scytodes fusca</i> Walckenaer, 1837	Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023

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<i>Scytodes kinsukus</i> Patel, 1975	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Valsad	Patel, 1975c, 1985, 2003; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Scytodes pallida</i> Doleschall, 1859	Navsari, Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Scytodes propinqua</i> Stoliczka, 1869	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Yadav, 2019
<i>Scytodes thoracica</i> (Latreille, 1802)	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Dahod, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Valsad	Patel, 1975c, 2002, 2003; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Suther <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Scytodes univittata</i> Simon, 1882	Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000
<b>30. Segestriidae</b>		
<i>Ariadna vandsa</i> Siliwal, Yadav & Kumar, 2017	Navsari	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<b>31. Selenopidae</b>		
<i>Selenops radiatus</i> Latreille, 1819	Anand, Bhavnagar, Kheda, North Gujarat, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Pocock, 1900; Patel & Patel, 1973a, 1985; Bhatt, 2014; Yadav, 2019
<b>32. Sicariidae</b>		
<i>Loxosceles rufescens</i> (Dufour, 1820)	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki, 2015; Trivedi & Dal, 2019; Parmar, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>33. Sparassidae</b>		
<i>Eusparassus xerxes</i> (Pocock, 1901)	Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Dang	Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Gnathopalystes flavidus</i> (Simon, 1897)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Heteropoda bhaikakai</i> Patel & Patel, 1973	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel & Patel, 1973a; Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Heteropoda nilgirina</i> , Pocock, 1901	Anand, Kheda, Navsari	Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Heteropoda phasma</i> Simon, 1897	Anand, Dang, Kheda	Patel, 1971; Patel & Patel, 1973a
<i>Heteropoda robusta</i> Fage, 1924	Dang, Junagadh	Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Heteropoda sexpunctata</i> Simon, 1885	Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Mehta, 2001



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<i>Heteropoda venatoria</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	Mehta, 2001; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Parmar, 2020, 2021; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Olios bhavnagarensis</i> Sethi & Tikader, 1988	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Olios gravelyi</i> Sethi & Tikader, 1988	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki, 2015; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Olios kiranae</i> Sethi & Tikader, 1988	Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Sabarkantha	Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Pradipkumar, 2009
<i>Olios milleti</i> (Pocock, 1901)	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Mehta, 2001; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Olios obesulus</i> (Pocock, 1901)	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001
<i>Olios punctipes</i> Simon, 1884	Bhavnagar, Dang	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001
<i>Olios stimulator</i> (Simon, 1897)	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021
<i>Olios tener</i> (Thorell, 1891)	Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Yadav, 2019
<i>Olios tikaderi</i> Kundu, Biswas & Raychaudhuri, 1999	Mehsana	Parmar, 2018a
<i>Olios wroughtoni</i> (Simon, 1897)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Valsad	Pocock, 1900; Gravely, 1931; Sethi & Tikader, 1988; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Spariolenus tigris</i> Simon, 1880	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<b>34. Stenochilidae</b>		
<i>Stenochilus hobsoni</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>35. Tetragnathidae</b>		
<i>Leucauge celebesiana</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	Bhavnagar, Kheda, Navsari	Patel, 1985, 2003; Pradipkumar, 2009
<i>Leucauge decorata</i> (Blackwall, 1864)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Valsad	Patel, 1971, 1985, 2003; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019;

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Leucauge dorsotuberculata</i> Tikader, 1982	Junagadh	Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023 Chatrabhuji, 2007
<i>Leucauge fastigata</i> (Simon, 1877)	Navsari, Panchmahal	Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019
<i>Leucauge tessellata</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Navsari	Patel, 1975b; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Patel, 2003; Chatrabhuji, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Orsinome vethi</i> (van Hasselt, 1882)	Vadodara	Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Solanki & Kumar, 2014
<i>Tetragnatha andamanensis</i> Tikader, 1977	Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Tetragnatha ceylonica</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869	Bhavnagar, Dang	Patel, 1971, 1985
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mehsana, Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2021; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Tetragnatha fletcheri</i> Gravely, 1921	Bhavnagar, Dang, Navsari, Rajkot	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003
<i>Tetragnatha javana</i> (Thorell, 1890)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Bhavnagar, Kheda, Navsari, Vadodara	Patel, 1985, 2003; PradiPKumar, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Tetragnatha keyserlingi</i> Simon, 1890	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985, 2003; Mehta, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; PradiPKumar, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2018a; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Tetragnatha mandibulata</i> Walckenaer, 1841	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Tetragnatha nitens</i> (Savigny, 1825)	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Tetragnatha sutherlandi</i> Gravely, 1921	Kheda, Navsari, Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001; PradiPKumar, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013
<i>Tetragnatha vermiformis</i> Emerton, 1884	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Tetragnatha viridorufa</i> Gravely, 1921	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Tylorida striata</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Kulkarni & Yadav, 2015
<i>Tylorida ventralis</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>36. Theraphosidae</b>		
<i>Chilobrachys fimbriatus</i> Pocock, 1899	Navsari	Singh <i>et al.</i> , 2000; Parasharya <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Neoheterophriktus smithi</i> Mirza, Bhosale & Sanap, 2014	Narmada	Bhatt <i>et al.</i> , 2022

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<i>Plesiophrictus millardi</i> Pocock, 1899	Navsari	Bharat <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2014
<i>Poecilotheria regalis</i> Pocock, 1899	Dang	Parasharya <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<b>37. Theridiidae</b>		
<i>Achaeearanea budana</i> Tikader, 1970	Bhavnagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Achaeearanea durgae</i> Tikader, 1970	Kachchh, Mehsana, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a
<i>Achaeearanea triangularis</i> Patel, 2005	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Argyrodes ambalikae</i> Tikader, 1970	Dang, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b
<i>Argyrodes antipodius</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Argyrodes argentatus</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2020, 2021; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Argyrodes chiriatapuensis</i> Tikader, 1977	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Argyrodes cyrtophorae</i> Tikader, 1963	Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1973; Sebastian, 1988; Bhatt, 2014
<i>Argyrodes dipali</i> Tikader, 1963	Anand, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1973, 1985, 2003; Sebastian, 1988; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Argyrodes flavescens</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1880	Banaskantha, Kachchh, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Siliwal, 2000; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Yadav, 2019; Parmar, 2020, 2021
<i>Argyrodes gazedes</i> Tikader, 1970	Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Navsari, Vadodara	Patel, 1973, 1985, 2003; Siliwal, 2000; Mehta, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Argyrodes gazingensis</i> Tikader, 1970	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Argyrodes jamkhedes</i> Tikader, 1963	Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1973, 2003; Sebastian, 1988; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Argyrodes projeles</i> Tikader, 1970	Bhavnagar, Dahod, Panchmahal, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2002; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Yadav, 2019
<i>Cephalobares globiceps</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019
<i>Chrysso angula</i> (Tikader, 1970)	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021
<i>Coleosoma blandum</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Coleosoma floridanum</i> Banks, 1900	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Cyllognatha surajbe</i> Patel & Patel, 1972	Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Navsari,	Patel & Patel, 1972; Patel, 1985; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2002, 2003;

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<i>Faiditus xiphias</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Rajkot Dang, Vadodara	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012 Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Latrodectus geometricus</i> C.L. Koch, 1841	Ahmedabad, Anand, Kachchh, Panchmahal	Vasava <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Yadav, 2019
<i>Latrodectus hasselti</i> Thorell, 1870	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Narmada, Navsari, Patan, Panchmahal, Patan, Rajkot, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1973, 1985, 1987, 1999, 2002; Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal & Kumar, 2001; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Parasharya <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Meotipa argyrodiformis</i> (Yaginuma, 1952)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Meotipa picturata</i> Simon, 1895	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Meotipa sahyadri</i> Kulkarni, Vartak, Deshpande & Halali, 2017	Bharuch	Kulkarni <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Nesticodes rufipes</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Nihonhimea indica</i> (Tikader, 1977)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Nihonhimea mundula</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	Ahmedabad, Navsari, Panchmahal	Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Nihonhimea tikaderi</i> (Patel, 1973)	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1973, 1985, 2002, 2003; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i> (C.L. Koch, 1841)	Anand, Kheda, Mehsana	Parmar, 2013, 2021; Parmar & Acharya, 2015
<i>Rhomphaea projiciens</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1973, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Theridion manjithar</i> Tikader, 1970	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1973, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Pradipkumar, 2009; Trivedi, 2009; Yadav, 2019
<i>Theridion melanostictum</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876	Amreli	Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Thwaitesia dangensis</i> Patel & Patel, 1972	Dahod, Dang, Navsari	Patel & Patel, 1972; Patel, 2002, 2003
<i>Yaginumena maculosa</i> (Yoshida & Ono, 2000)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

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<b>38. Thomisidae</b>		
<i>Amyciaea forticeps</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)	Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Angaeus zhengi</i> (Tang & Li, 2009)	Navsari	Thumar <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Camaricus formosus</i> Thorell, 1887	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Camaricus khandalaensis</i> Tikader, 1980	Dang, Junagadh	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Ebrechtella concinna</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Anand, Kheda	Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015
<i>Henriksenia hilaris</i> (Thorell, 1877)	Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Mehta, 2001
<i>Indoxysticus minutus</i> (Tikader, 1960)	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Misumena mridulai</i> Tikader, 1962	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Misumenops khandalaensis</i> Tikader, 1965	Junagadh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Chatrabhuj, 2007
<i>Monaeses mukundi</i> Tikader, 1980	Navsari	Patel, 2003
<i>Monaeses parvati</i> Tikader, 1963	Anand, Dang, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Oxytate elongata</i> (Tikader, 1980)	Ahmedabad, Dang, Navsari, Vadodara	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Oxytate virens</i> (Thorell, 1891)	Anand, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari	Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Ozyptila chandosiensis</i> Tikader, 1980	Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Ozyptila manii</i> Tikader, 1961	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Ozyptila maratha</i> Tikader, 1971	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1971; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<i>Ozyptila reena</i> Basu, 1964	Dang	Mehta, 2001
<i>Runcinia ghorpadei</i> Tikader, 1980	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Runcinia insecta</i> (L. Koch, 1875)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Dhulia & Yadav, 1991; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Suthar <i>et al.</i> ,



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		2017; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Runcinia roonwali</i> Tikader, 1965	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Synema decoratum</i> Tikader, 1960	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019
<i>Thomisus andamanensis</i> Tikader 1980	Dang, Navsari	Mehta, 2001; Thumar, 2019
<i>Thomisus bulani</i> Tikader, 1960	Navsari, Valsad	Patel, 2003; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Thomisus dhakuriensis</i> Tikader, 1960	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006; Yadav, 2019
<i>Thomisus elongatus</i> Stoliczka, 1869	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015
<i>Thomisus katrajghatus</i> Tikader, 1963	Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Thomisus krishnae</i> Reddy & Patel, 1992	Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Yadav, 2019
<i>Thomisus lobosus</i> Tikader, 1965	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1985; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Thomisus pooneus</i> Tikader, 1965	Junagadh, Kheda	Chatrabhuj, 2007; Pradipkumar, 2009
<i>Thomisus projectus</i> Tikader, 1960	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel, 1971, 1985; Dhulia & Yadav, 1991; Patel, 2003; Trivedi, 2009; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Thomisus pugilis</i> Stoliczka, 1869	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Thomisus shivajiensis</i> Tikader, 1965	Bhavnagar, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Vadodara	Patel, 1985; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Thomisus spectabilis</i> Doleschall, 1859	Anand, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan	Ramanujam <i>et al.</i> , 2019; Thumar, 2019; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Tmarus kotigeharus</i> Tikader, 1963	Dang, Banaskantha, Navsari, Valsad	Patel, 1971; Patel, 2003; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012
<i>Xysticus bengalensis</i> Tikader & Biswas, 1974	Junagadh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Xysticus breviceps</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1885	Anand, Kachchh, Mehsana	Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Xysticus croceus</i> Fox, 1937	Amreli, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot,	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988

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	Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	
<i>Xysticus himalayaensis</i> Tikader & Biswas, 1974	Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988
<i>Xysticus joyantius</i> Tikader, 1966	Anand	Parmar, 2013
<i>Xysticus kali</i> Tikader & Biswas, 1974	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2020, 2021
<i>Xysticus roonwali</i> Tikader, 1964	Junagadh	Chatrabhuj, 2007
<b>39. Titanocidae</b>		
<i>Pandava andhraca</i> (Patel & Reddy, 1990)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Pandava laminata</i> (Thorell, 1878)	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Pandava nathabhahi</i> (Patel & Patel, 1975)	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Patel, 1975b; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988
<b>40. Uloboridae</b>		
<i>Miagrammopes indicus</i> Tikader, 1971	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Philoponella feroxa</i> (Bradoo, 1979)	Anand	Babu <i>et al.</i> , 2022
<i>Uloborus danolius</i> Tikader, 1969	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel, 1971, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Patel, 2002, 2003; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Uloborus khasiensis</i> Tikader, 1969	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel, 1971, 1985; Sebastian, 1988; Dhulia & Yadav, 1991; Patel, 2002, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Bhatt, 2014; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2020
<i>Uloborus krishnae</i> Tikader, 1970	Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Navsari, Vadodara	Patel, 1971; Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2002, 2003; Chatrabhuj, 2007; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2021; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Uloborus plumipes</i> Lucas, 1846	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001; Parmar, 2013, 2021; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Zosis geniculata</i> (Olivier, 1789)	Navsari, Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

Family/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<b>41. Zodariidae</b>		
<i>Laminion birenifer</i> (Gravely, 1921)	Junagadh	Chatrabhuji, 2007
<i>Laminion gujaratense</i> (Tikader & Patel, 1975)	Anand, Kheda, Panchmahal	Tikader & Patel, 1975; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Mallinella indica</i> (Tikader & Patel, 1975)	Anand, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Tikader & Patel, 1975; Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Parmar, 2013
<i>Storenomorpha raghavai</i> (Patel & Reddy, 1991)	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Tropizodium kalami</i> Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Tropizodium viridurbium</i> Prajapati, Murthappa, Sankaran & Sebastian, 2016	Gandhinagar, Panchmahal	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016a; Yadav, 2019
<i>Zodarion deccanense</i> (Tikader & Malhotra, 1976)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985

Table 2. List of species of spiders identified only up to generic level recorded from different districts of Gujarat.

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
<b>1. Agelenidae</b>		
<i>Agelena</i> sp.	Anand, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013, 2018a; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<b>2. Amaurobiidae</b>		
<i>Amaurobius</i> sp.	Bhavnagar, Dang, Rajkot	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<b>3. Araneidae</b>		
<i>Araneus</i> sp.	Amreli, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Navsari	Patel, 2003; Trivedi, 2009; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Parmar, 2021
<i>Argiope</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Chorizopes</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Pradipkumar, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2020; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Cyclosa</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Cyrtarachne</i> sp.	Navsari	Patel, 2003

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
<i>Cyrtophora</i> sp.	Anand, Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Eriophora</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parmar & Acharya, 2015
<i>Eriovixia</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Mehsana, Navsari	Parmar, 2013; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Gasteracantha</i> sp.	Amreli, Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Suthar <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Gea</i> sp.	Kachchh, Mehsana	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015, Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Guizygiella</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Dahod, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Larinia</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Dang, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha,	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Thumar, 2019; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Lipocrea</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Neoscona</i> sp.	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 2003; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Parawixia</i> sp.	Vadodara	Solanki & Kumar, 2014
<i>Pasilobus</i> sp.	Navsari	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018
<i>Poltys</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha,	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Thumar, 2019
<i>Singa</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha,	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>4. Atypidae</b>		
<i>Atypus</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>5. Cheiracanthiidae</b>		
<i>Cheiracanthium</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Pradipkumar, 2009; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2020, 2021; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>6. Clubionidae</b>		
<i>Clubiona</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c, 2018; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<b>7. Corinnidae</b>		
<i>Castianeira</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari,	Majumder & Tikader, 1991; Siliwal, 2000; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parasharya

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
	Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	& Pathan, 2013; Bhatt, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<b>8. Ctenidae</b>		
<i>Ctenus</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha,	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<b>9. Dictynidae</b>		
<i>Dictyna</i> sp.	Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001
<i>Nigma</i> sp.	Ahmedabad	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<b>10. Eresidae</b>		
<i>Stegodyphus</i> sp.	Anand	Parmar, 2013; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<b>11. Filistatidae</b>		
<i>Filistata</i> sp.	Dahod, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari	Patel, 2002, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Thumar, 2019
<i>Pritha</i> sp.	Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Thumar, 2019
<i>Sahastata</i> sp.	Anand, Mehsana	Parmar, 2013; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<b>12. Gnaphosidae</b>		
<i>Callilepis</i> sp.	Dang, Panchmahal	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Yadav, 2019
<i>Camillina</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Drassodes</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Drassyllus</i> sp.	Junagadh	Trivedi, 2016; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Eilica</i> sp.	Kachchh,	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Gnaphosa</i> sp.	Anand, Rajkot	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2013
<i>Haplodrassus</i> sp.	Mehsana, Panchmahal	Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Herpyllus</i> sp.	Navsari	Patel, 2003
<i>Megamyrmaekion</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Melicymnis</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Micara</i> sp.	Anand, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Sebastian, 1988; Patel, 2003; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Nomisia</i> sp.	Mehsana,	Parmar, 2018a
<i>Poecilochroa</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Prodidomus</i> sp.	Junagadh, Panchmahal	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Solanki, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Scopoides</i> sp.	Dang, Panchmahal	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Solanki & Kumar,



Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
<i>Scotophaeus</i> sp.	Anand, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	2015; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020 Sebastian, 1988; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Thumar, 2019; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Trachyzelotes</i> sp.	Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Zelotes</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Thumar, 2019
<b>13. Halonoproctidae</b>		
<i>Latouchia</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>14. Hersiliidae</b>		
<i>Hersilia</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<b>15. Idiopidae</b>		
<i>Idiops</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<b>16. Linyphiidae</b>		
<i>Erigone</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Lepthyphantes</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Linyphia</i> sp.	Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019
<b>17. Liocranidae</b>		
<i>Oedignatha</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>18. Lycosidae</b>		
<i>Arctosa</i> sp.	Kachchh, Mehsana,	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Evippa</i> sp.	Anand, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Hippasa</i> sp.	Anand, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Trivedi, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014, 2015; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Thumar, 2019; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Lycosa</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Trivedi, 2009, 2016; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Ocyale</i> sp.	Navsari	Patel, 2003

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
<i>Pardosa</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Sebastian, 1988; Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Trochosa</i> sp.	Ahmedabad	Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<b>19. Mimetidae</b>		
<i>Mimetes</i> sp.	Navsari, Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019
<b>20. Oecobiidae</b>		
<i>Oecobius</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Uroctea</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha,	Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<b>21. Oonopidae</b>		
<i>Brignolia</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Ischnothyreus</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav, 2019
<i>Opopaea</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Orchestina</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Xestaspis</i> sp.	Ahmedabad	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<b>22. Oxyopidae</b>		
<i>Hamadruas</i> sp.	Kachchh, Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2015; Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a
<i>Hamataliwa</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana Sabarkantha,	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<i>Oxyopes</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Peucetia</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha,	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2013, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>23. Palpimanidae</b>		
<i>Palpimanus</i> sp.	Junagadh, Panchmahal	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Yadav, 2019
<b>24. Philodromidae</b>		
<i>Philodromus</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Trivedi, 2009; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Thanatus</i> sp.	Amreli, Anand, Dang, Junagadh, Navsari	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Trivedi,

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
		2016; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Tibellus</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Parmar, 2013, 2020; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<b>25. Pholcidae</b>		
<i>Artema</i> sp.	Mehsana	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Crossopriza</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Pholcus</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<b>26. Pisauridae</b>		
<i>Dendrolycosa</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Nilus</i> sp.	Kachchh	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Perenethis</i> sp.	Amreli, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha,	Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Pisaura</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Dahod, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Yadav, 2019
<i>Tinus</i> sp.	Dang	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<b>27. Psechridae</b>		
<i>Psechrus</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>28. Salticidae</b>		
<i>Aelurillus</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Bavia</i> sp.	Kheda,	Parmar & Acharya, 2015
<i>Bianor</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav, 2019
<i>Brettus</i> sp.	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Carrhotus</i> sp.	Mehsana, Panchmahal	Parmar, 2018a; Yadav, 2019
<i>Cosmophasis</i> sp.	Navsari, Panchmahal	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Yadav, 2019
<i>Epeus</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Epocilla</i> sp.	Kachchh, Panchmahal, Vadodara	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Evarcha</i> sp.	Mehsana, Navsari	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Harmochirus</i> sp.	Anand, Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Hyllus</i> sp.	Anand, Navsari	Thumar, 2019; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Langona</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Lyssomanes</i> sp.	Dang, Navsari	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Marengo</i> sp.	Ahmedabad	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Marpissa</i> sp.	Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
<i>Menemerus</i> sp.	Mehsana,	Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Myrmarachne</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 2003; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Phidippus</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2020
<i>Phintella</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Dang, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Thumar, 2019; Yadav & Kumar, 2019; Parmar, 2021
<i>Phintelloides</i> sp.	Amreli, Mehsana	Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Phlegra</i> sp.	Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana,	Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Plexippus</i> sp.	Anand, Kachchh,	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Portia</i> sp.	Navsari, Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Pristobaeus</i> sp.	Navsari	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018
<i>Ptocasius</i> sp.	Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari	Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Thumar, 2019
<i>Rhene</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Yadav, 2019; Parmar, 2020; Chandra <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Rudakius</i> sp.	Mehsana	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Salticus</i> sp.	Anand, Navsari	Patel, 2003; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Thumar, 2019
<i>Siler</i> sp.	Mehsana, Navsari	Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018
<i>Stenaelurillus</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Telamonia</i> sp.	Amreli, Anand, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Rajkot	Trivedi, 2009; Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Thiania</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Parmar & Patel, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019
<i>Thyene</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<b>29. Scytodidae</b>		
<i>Dictis</i> sp.	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Scytodes</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003a, b; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Dal

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
		& Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>30. Segestriidae</b>		
<i>Ariadna</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<b>31. Selenopidae</b>		
<i>Selenops</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Junagadh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Trivedi, 2016; Parmar, 2018a, 2020
<b>32. Sicariidae</b>		
<i>Loxosceles</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>33. Sparassidae</b>		
<i>Heteropoda</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Trivedi, 2009; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Trivedi, 2016; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Olios</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Palystes</i> sp.	Kheda	Pradipkumar, 2009
<i>Thelcticopis</i> sp.	Kachchh, Navsari	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Thumar, 2019
<b>34. Stenochilidae</b>		
<i>Stenochilus</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>35. Tetrablemmidae</b>		
<i>Micromatta</i> sp.	Mehsana	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Tetrablemma</i> sp.	Junagadh	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<b>36. Tetragnathidae</b>		
<i>Leucage</i> sp.	Amreli, Anand	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Raghunandan <i>et al.</i> , 2021
<i>Tetragnatha</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Tylorida</i> sp.	Anand, Kheda	Parmar, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015
<b>37. Theraphosidae</b>		
<i>Chilobrachys</i> sp.	Dang, Navsari, Tapi	Pandey <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Parasharya <i>et al.</i> , 2011
<i>Plesiophrictus</i> sp.	Dang, Navsari, Panchmahal, Tapi	Patel, 2003; Pandey <i>et al.</i> , 2004; Parasharya <i>et al.</i> , 2011; Yadav, 2019
<b>38. Theridiidae</b>		
<i>Achaeearanea</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha,	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Thumar, 2019
<i>Anelosimus</i> sp.	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Argyrodes</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Dahod, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari,	Patel, 2002, 2003; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar



Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
	Panchmahal, Vadodara	<i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2018a
<i>Cephalobares</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Chrysso</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<i>Coleosoma</i> sp.	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Cyllognatha</i> sp.	Anand	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Euryopis</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Faiditus</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Parasteatoda</i> sp.	Navsari	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019
<i>Phoroncidia</i> sp.	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Rhomphaea</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Dahod, Navsari	Patel, 2002, 2003; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Thumar, 2019
<i>Steatoda</i> sp.	Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha	Patel & Pillai, 1988; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Theridion</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Banaskantha, Dahod, Dang, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Patel & Vyas, 2001; Patel, 2002, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b; Trivedi, 2009; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav, 2019; Parmar, 2020, 2021
<i>Thwaitesia</i> sp.	Navsari, Panchmahal	Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019
<b>39. Thomisidae</b>		
<i>Angaeus</i> sp.	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Camaricus</i> sp.	Dahod, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Yadav, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Diaea</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha	Patel, 2003; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019
<i>Indoxysticus</i> sp.	Ahmedabad	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c
<i>Misumena</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha,	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Yadav, 2019
<i>Misumenoides</i> sp.	Anand, Panchmahal	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Yadav, 2019
<i>Misumenops</i> sp.	Navsari	Patel, 2003
<i>Monaeses</i> sp.	Anand	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Oxytate</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2018a, 2020, 2021
<i>Ozyptila</i> sp.	Anand	Parasharya & Pathan, 2013
<i>Runcinia</i> sp.	Anand, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2020, 2021; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Trivedi, 2016; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Strigoplus</i> sp.	Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Yadav, 2019

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	Refernces
<i>Synema</i> sp.	Navsari	Patel, 2003
<i>Thomisus</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Dahod, Dang, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Patel, 2003; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Trivedi, 2009; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2015; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Tmarus</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Navsari, Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Patel, 2003; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Xysticus</i> sp.	Anand, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Vadodara	Parmar, 2013, 2018a, 2021; Patel <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Solanki & Kumar, 2014; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015
<b>40. Titanoecidae</b>		
<i>Pandava</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<b>41. Uloboridae</b>		
<i>Miagrammopes</i> sp.	Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal	Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Thumar, 2019; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Philoponella</i> sp.	Navsari, Panchmahal	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Yadav, 2019
<i>Uloborus</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Vadodara	Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Thumar, 2019; Dal & Trivedi, 2020; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020
<i>Zosis</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Kachchh, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Parmar, 2020
<b>42. Zodariidae</b>		
<i>Asceua</i> sp.	Ahmedabad, Anand, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal	Parmar, 2013, 2018a Parmar & Acharya, 2015; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2016c; Yadav & Kumar, 2019
<i>Lutica</i> sp.	Dang, Navsari,	Patel, 2003; Siliwal <i>et al.</i> , 2003b
<i>Mallinella</i> sp.	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Navsari, Sabarkantha,	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Thumar, 2019; Parmar, 2020
<i>Storena</i> sp.	Anand, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal	Patel, 2003; Parikh <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Parasharya & Pathan, 2013; Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2015; Solanki, 2015; Parmar, 2018a; Solanki <i>et al.</i> , 2020

Table 3. List of species of spiders seemingly misidentified recorded from different districts of Gujarat.

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<b>1. Araneidae</b>		
<i>Allocyclosa bifurca</i> (McCook, 1887)	Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000
<i>Scoloderus</i> sp.	Navsari	Patel, 2003

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<b>2. Cheiracanthiidae</b>		
<i>Cheiracanthium punctorium</i> (Villers, 1789)	Navsari	Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2018
<b>3. Corinnidae</b>		
<i>Castianeira azteca</i> Reiskind, 1969	Anand, Vadodara	Bhatt, 2014
<b>4. Dictynidae</b>		
<i>Nigma walckenaeri</i> (Roewer, 1951)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<b>5. Gnaphosidae</b>		
<i>Zelotes scrutatus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge 1872)	Sabarkantha, Surendranagar	Sebastian, 1988
<b>6. Hersiliidae</b>		
<i>Hersilia deelemanae</i> M. Baehr & B. Baehr, 1993	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<b>7. Linyphiidae</b>		
<i>Stemonyphantes</i> sp.	Vadodara	Kumar & Shivakumar, 2004; Solanki & Kumar, 2014
<b>8. Lycosidae</b>		
<i>Acantholycosa</i> sp.	Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2017; Parmar, 2018a, 2021
<i>Arctosa mulani</i> (Dyal, 1935)	Bhavnagar	Patel, 1985
<i>Lycosa grahami</i> Fox, 1935	Vadodara	Siliwal, 2000; Kumar & Shivakumar, 2006
<b>9. Oecobiidae</b>		
<i>Oecobius navus</i> Blackwall, 1859	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Oecobius templi</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876	Patan	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<b>10. Pholcidae</b>		
<i>Physocyclus globosus</i> (Taczanowski, 1874)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2020
<b>11. Salticidae</b>		
<i>Anarrhotus</i> sp.	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Cosmophasis umbratica</i> Simon, 1903	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Evarcha flavocincta</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Hentzia</i> sp.	Mehsana	Parmar & Patel, 2015
<i>Langona aperta</i> (Denis, 1958)	Amreli	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017; Dal & Trivedi, 2020
<i>Langona bhutanica</i> Prószyński, 1978 ?	Gujarat	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Langona tigrina</i> (Simon, 1885)	Patan	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023
<i>Menemerus brachygnathus</i> (Thorell, 1887)	Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	Parmar, 2018a, 2020; Parmar & Patel, 2018
<i>Myrmapeni</i> sp.	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Myrmatheca alticephalon</i> (Yamasaki & Ahmad, 2013)	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019

Families/Species	Distribution in districts	References
<i>Phintella bifurcilinea</i> (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<i>Stenaelurillus nigricaudus</i> Simon, 1886	Junagadh	Trivedi, 2016
<b>12. Sparassidae</b>		
<i>Heteropoda tetrica</i> Thorell, 1897	Navsari	Thumar, 2019
<b>13. Tetragnathidae</b>		
<i>Tetragnatha moulmeinensis</i> Gravely, 1921	Bhavnagar, Dang	Patel, 1985; Mehta, 2001
<b>14. Theridiidae</b>		
<i>Steatoda grossa</i> (C.L. Koch, 1838)	Mehsana	Parmar, 2021
<b>15. Thomisidae</b>		
<i>Indoxysticus lumbricus</i> Tang & Li, 2010	Panchmahal	Yadav, 2019
<i>Thomisus onustus</i> Walckenaer, 1805	Mehsana, Patan	Parmar <i>et al.</i> , 2023; Prajapati <i>et al.</i> , 2023

Table 4. Number of genera and species, species identified upto generic level, and seemingly misidentified species of spiders recorded in Gujarat state of India.

Districts	Number of identified species		Number of species identified up to genus	Number of seemingly misidentified species	
	Genera	Species	Genera	Genera	Species
1. Ahmedabad	50	69	34	-	-
2. Amreli	49	67	18	1	1
3. Anand	74	118	63	1	1
4. Aravalli	-	-	-	-	-
5. Banaskantha	81	127	49	2	2
6. Bharuch	3	3	-	-	-
7. Bhavnagar	112	206	4	2	2
8. Botad	-	-	-	-	-
9. Chhota Udaipur	-	-	-	-	-
10. Dahod	30	43	13	-	-
11. Dang	87	162	33	1	1
12. Devbhoomi Dwarka	-	-	-	-	-
13. Gandhinagar	4	4	-	-	-
14. Gir Somnath	-	-	-	-	-
15. Jamnagar	8	8	-	-	-
16. Junagadh	44	121	28	1	1
17. Kachchh	59	78	49	1	1
18. Kheda	53	77	30	-	-
19. Mahisagar	-	-	-	-	-
20. Mehsana	107	215	83	6	6
21. Morbi	-	-	-	-	-

22. Narmada	4	4	-	4	-
23. Navsari	89	167	81	10	10
24. Panchmahal	99	165	68	3	3
25. Patan	46	54	-	3	3
26. Porbandar	1	1	-	-	-
27. Rajkot	54	80	24	-	-
28. Sabarkantha	100	192	51	3	3
29. Surat	2	2	-	-	-
30. Surendranagar	56	108	4	1	1
31. Tapi	-	-	2	-	-
32. Vadodara	51	118	19	4	4
33. Valsad	11	13	-	-	-

Table 5. Distribution of valid species, species identified only up to generic level, and seemingly misidentified species in different districts of Gujarat.

Families	Number of valid species			Number of species identified up to genus		Number of species seemingly misidentified		
	Genera	Species	Districts	Genera	Districts	Genera	species	District
Agelenidae	1	2	2	1	4	0	0	0
Amaurobiidae	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Araneidae	24	79	23	18	15	2	2	2
Atypidae	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Barychelidae	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cheiracanthiidae	1	11	17	1	11	1	1	1
Clubionidae	1	4	14	1	9	0	0	0
Corinnidae	2	6	16	1	9	1	1	2
Ctenidae	2	2	2	1	6	0	0	0
Deinopidae	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dictynidae	1	2	7	2	2	1	1	1
Eresidae	1	4	14	1	1	0	0	0
Filistatidae	3	6	14	3	6	0	0	0
Gnaphosidae	14	51	17	18	12	1	1	2
Hahniidae	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Halonoproctidae	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hersiliidae	2	5	16	1	8	1	1	1
Idiopidae	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ischnothelidae	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Linyphiidae	2	2	2	3	5	1	1	1
Liocranidae	2	6	12	1	1	0	0	0
Lycosidae	10	68	20	7	17	3	3	3
Mimetidae	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Oecobiidae	2	4	13	2	8	1	2	2
Oonopidae	3	6	9	5	2	0	0	0
Oxyopidae	3	31	18	4	13	0	0	0
Palpimanidae	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Philodromidae	3	12	12	3	12	0	0	0



Families	Number of valid species			Number of species identified up to genus		Number of species seemingly misidentified		
	Genera	Species	Districts	Genera	Districts	Genera	species	District
Pholcidae	4	5	16	3	10	1	1	3
Pisauridae	4	7	8	5	12	0	0	0
Prodidomidae	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Psechridae	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Salticidae	36	64	20	33	13	9	11	8
Scytodidae	1	6	18	2	10	0	0	0
Segestriidae	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Selenopidae	1	1	5	1	4	0	0	0
Sicariidae	1	1	10	1	1	0	0	0
Sparassidae	5	19	18	4	13	1	1	1
Stenochilidae	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Tetrablemmidae	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Tetragnathidae	4	19	16	3	11	1	1	2
Theraphosidae	4	4	3	2	4	0	0	0
Theridiidae	16	35	21	15	16	1	1	1
Thomisidae	16	41	18	16	15	1	2	3
Titanoecidae	1	3	10	1	1	0	0	0
Uloboridae	4	7	18	4	13	0	0	0
Zodariidae	5	7	9	4	11	0	0	0
Total	190	533	25	178	17	27	31	13

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## Spider (Araneae) fauna of İzmir Peninsula (Çeşme, Karaburun, Urla), Türkiye

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### Abstract

In this study, spider fauna of Çeşme, Karaburun and Urla districts in the İzmir Peninsula were investigated. Examined specimens were collected from various localities in the region between December 2016 and April 2018. As a result of the study, 497 adult spider specimens (299 ♀♀, 198 ♂♂) were collected; 88 genera and 109 species belonging to 33 families were identified. Of these species, since five individuals belonging to different families are juvenile, their identification is left at the genus level. All species are new records for İzmir Peninsula except: *Argyrodes argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1841), *Dipoena galilaea* Levy & Amitai, 1981, *Dysdera fragaria* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988, *Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802), *Scytodes velutina* Heineken & Lowe, 1832, *Tetragnatha nitens* (Savigny, 1825) and *Thanatus pictus* L. Koch, 1881.

**Keywords:** Spider, Araneae, Fauna, Çeşme, Karaburun, Urla, İzmir, İzmir Peninsula.

### Introduction

The İzmir Peninsula is located west of the İzmir province and comprises three districts which are Çeşme, Karaburun, and Urla districts (Fig. 1). The spider fauna of İzmir province and the İzmir Peninsula have been poorly investigated to this date. A total of 1251 spider species belonging to 55 families and 369 genera have been recorded from Türkiye up to now (Danışman *et al.*, 2023). Of these species *Scytodes velutina* Heineken & Lowe, 1832, *Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802), *Argyrodes argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1841), *Philodromus lunatus* Muster & Thaler, 2004, *Pulchellodromus pulchellus* (Lucas, 1846), *Thanatus pictus* L. Koch, 1881 and *Thanatus vulgaris* Simon, 1870 were recorded

from Karaburun District (Kunt *et al.*, 2012; Özkütük *et al.*, 2013; Kaya *et al.*, 2010; Logunov & Kunt, 2010); *Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850) was recorded from Çeşme District (Tanasevitch, 2011) and *Scytodes velutina* Heineken & Lowe, 1832 was recorded from Urla District (Kunt *et al.*, 2012; Özkütük *et al.*, 2013).

The purpose of this study is to determine the spider fauna of Çeşme, Karaburun, and Urla districts located in the İzmir Peninsula.

## Material and Methods

In this study, basic arachnological and entomological collecting methods were used. Sampling studies were carried out within a certain plan according to the habitat preferences of spiders and this plan was tried to be complied with as much as possible. First, all habitats (under stones, wall cracks, cavities, tree bark and hollows, bush tops, etc.) were scanned using a hand aspirator. Then the plant debris was sieved, and the fallen specimens were also collected by hitting the accessible branches of the trees in the area. Finally, pitfall traps were set up near each habitat. The specimens were collected from İzmir Peninsula of Türkiye between December 2016 and April 2018. The specimens were collected by second author between 2008 and 2016 were also used in this study. Collected specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol and deposited in the Alaşehir Zoological Museum, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Alaşehir, Manisa, Türkiye (AZMM). Identifications were made with Leica EZ4 stereomicroscope. World distribution of the species is after the World Spider Catalog (2023). [PF = pitfall trap]

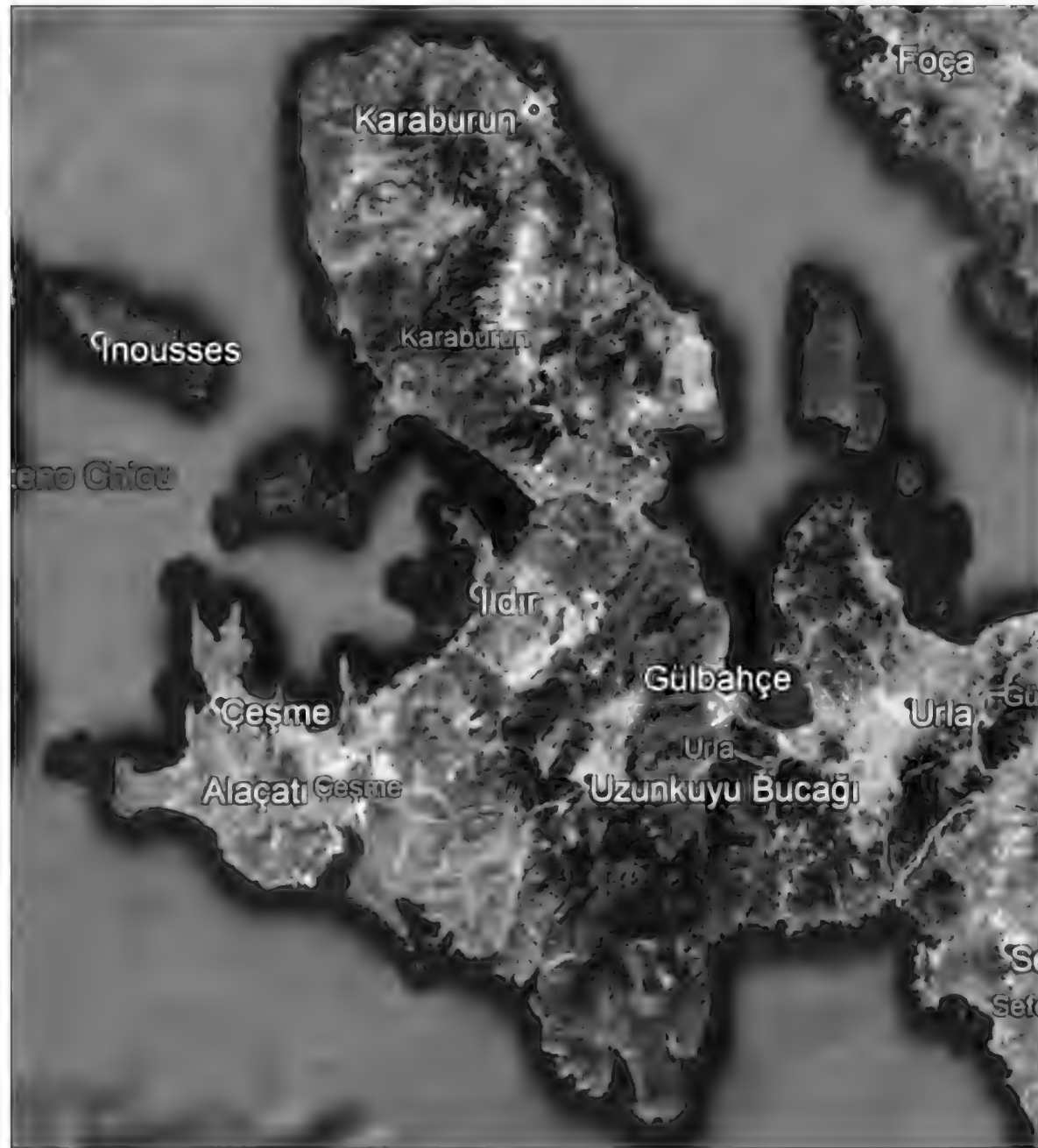


Fig. 1. Map showing İzmir Peninsula, west of İzmir province and the three districts: Çeşme, Karaburun, and Urla.

## Results

In this study, 497 adult spiders (299♀♀, 198♂♂) were collected from different locations in the İzmir Peninsula. As a result, 88 genera and 109 species belonging to 33 families were identified.

Family **Agelenidae** C.L. Koch, 1837

Genus *Maimuna* Lehtinen, 1967

*Maimuna vestita* (C.L. Koch, 1841)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♀, 1♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664m. 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF. 3♂♂, 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Dam Road, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'57"N, 26°27'56"E, 114 m, PF. 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 02.02.2017-14.05.2017, 38°21'13"N, 26°38'19"E, 31 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler-1 Village, 30.03.2018, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 307 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village-2, 30.03.2018, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m.

World distribution: Italy, Croatia, Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Türkiye, Ukraine (Crimea).

Family **Amaurobiidae** Thorell, 1869

Genus *Amaurobius* C.L. Koch, 1837

*Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863) (Fig. 2)

Material examined: 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 38°16'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m, PF, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017.

World distribution: Canary Is., Algeria, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran.



Fig. 2. *Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863) ♂. A. habitus, dorsal view. B-C. pedipalp. B. retrolateral view. C. dorsal view.

Family **Anyphaenidae** Bertkau, 1878

Genus *Anyphaena* Sundevall, 1833

*Anyphaena* sp.

Material examined: 1 juv., Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southeast, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m, PF.

Family **Araneidae** Clerk, 1757

Genus ***Aculepeira*** Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

***Aculepeira armida*** (Savigny, 1825)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, 2 km South, 23.05.2012, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'26"E, 436 m. 1♂, Karaburun, leg. Yağmur, 06.06.2009.

World distribution: North Africa, Southern Europe, Türkiye, Israel, Russia (Europe to Far East), Iran, Central Asia to China.

Genus ***Agalenatea*** Archer, 1951

***Agalenatea redii*** (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Azores, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Iran, Central Asia, China.

Genus ***Araneus*** Clerk, 1757

***Araneus angulatus*** Clerk, 1757

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, leg. Yağmur, 06.06.2009.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Russia (Europe to Far East), Iran, Central Asia, Korea.

Genus ***Araniella*** Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

***Araniella cucurbitina*** (Clerk, 1757)

Material examined: 1♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village, 28.06.2017, 38°19'43"N, 26°28'22"E, 131 m. 1♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village road junction, 28.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Russia (Europe) to Central Asia, China, Korea.

Genus ***Cyclosa*** Menge, 1866

***Cyclosa sierrae*** Simon, 1870

Material examined: 4♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 4♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler-2 Village, 30.03.2018, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m.

World distribution: Southern Europe, Hungary, Ukraine, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran.

Genus ***Mangora*** O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1889

***Mangora acalypha*** (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 5 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°16'56"N, 26°37'19"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Madeira, Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Middle East, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Central Asia, China.

Genus ***Neoscona*** Simon, 1864

***Neoscona adianta*** (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material examined: 4♀, 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m. 6♀♀, 2♂♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 5 km East, 20.05.2017,



38°16'56"N, 26°37'19"E, 56 m. 1♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village, 28.06.2017, 38°19'43"N, 26°28'22"E, 131 m.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa to Central Asia, Russia (Europe to Far East), China, Korea, Japan.

***Neoscona subfusca* (C.L. Koch, 1837)**

Material examined: 3♂♂, Çeşme, Germiyan Village road junction, 28.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m. 1♂, Çeşme, Germiyan Village, 28.06.2017, 38°19'43"N, 26°28'22"E, 131 m. 1♂, Karaburun, leg. Yağmur, 06.06.2009. 1♂, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 06.06.2009, leg. Yağmur. 1♂, Çeşme, Germiyan Village road junction, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°39'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m, PF. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Southern Europe, Africa, Türkiye, Middle East, Ukraine, Caucasus, Russia (Europe) to Central Asia.

**Genus *Zilla* C.L. Koch, 1834**

***Zilla diodia* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Material examined: 2♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler-2 Village, 30.03.2018, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m.

World distribution: North Africa, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe, West Siberia), Iran.

**Family *Cheiracanthiidae* Wagner, 1887**

**Genus *Cheiracanthium* C.L. Koch, 1839**

***Cheiracanthium montanum* L. Koch, 1877 (Fig. 3)**

Material examined: 4♂♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran.

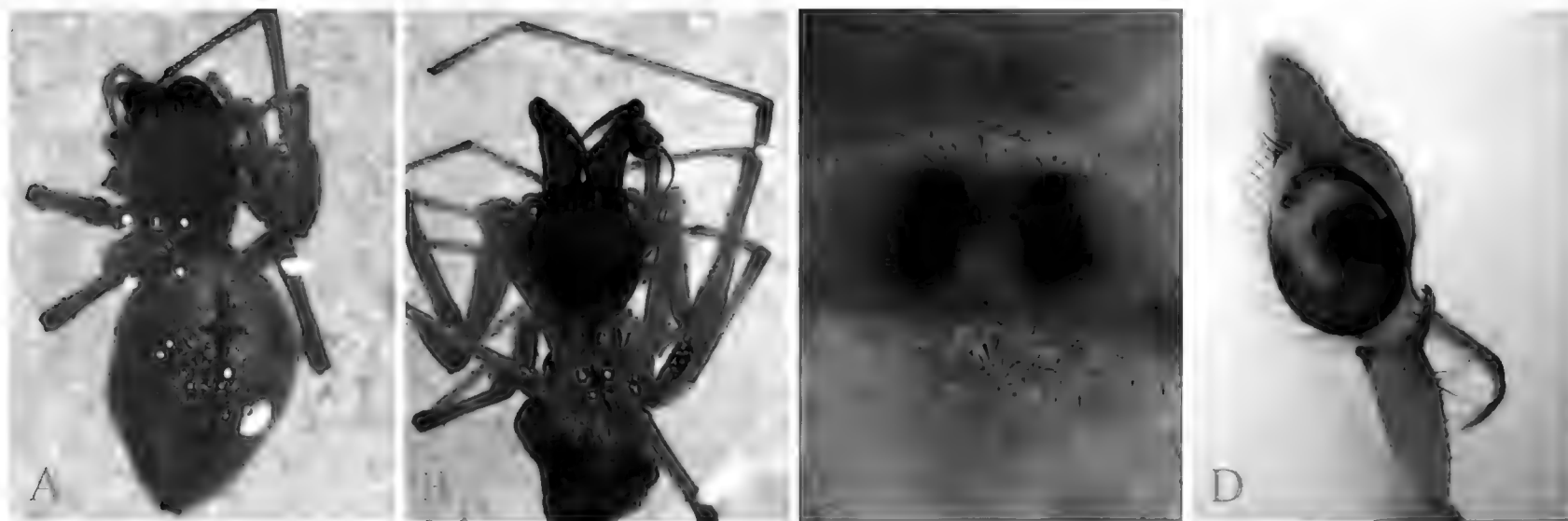


Fig. 3. *Cheiracanthium montanum* L. Koch, 1877. A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

**Family *Clubionidae* Wagner, 1887**

**Genus *Porrhoclubiona* Lohmander, 1944**

***Porrhoclubiona genevensis* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Azores, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Iran, Central Asia.

Family **CTENIZIDAE** Thorell, 1887

Genus *Cyrtocarenum* Ausserer, 1871

*Cyrtocarenum cunicularium* (Olivier, 1811)

Material examined: 1♂, Çeşme, Ildır Village road junction, 30.03.2018, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m.

World distribution: Greece (incl. Crete, Rhodes), Türkiye.

Family **Dysderidae** C.L. Koch, 1837

Genus *Dysdera* Latreille, 1804

*Dysdera fragaria* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988 (Fig. 4)

Material examined: Karaburun, 1♂, Bozköy Village, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 30.03.2018, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m. 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 30.03.2018, 38°16'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m.

World distribution: Greece (Rhodes), Türkiye.

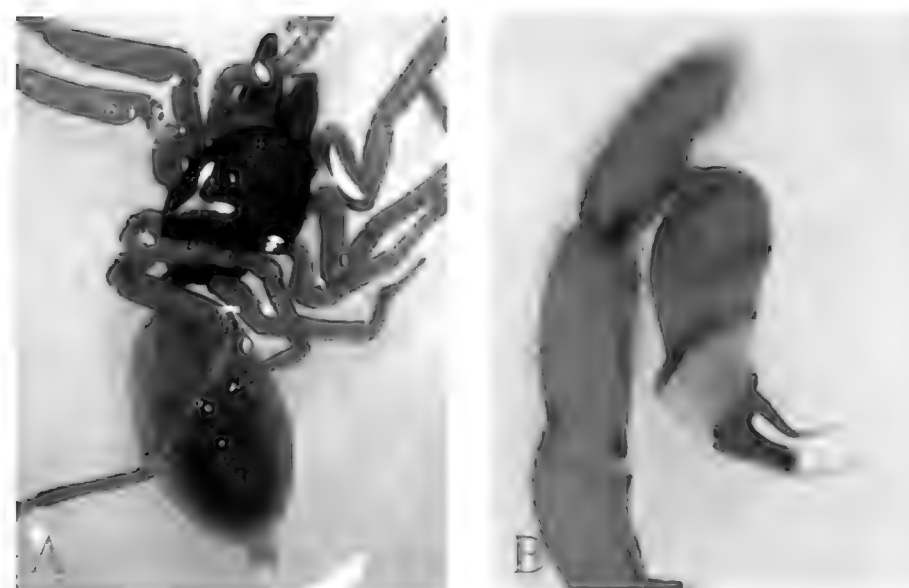


Fig. 4. *Dysdera fragaria* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988 ♂. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. pedipalp, retrolateral view.

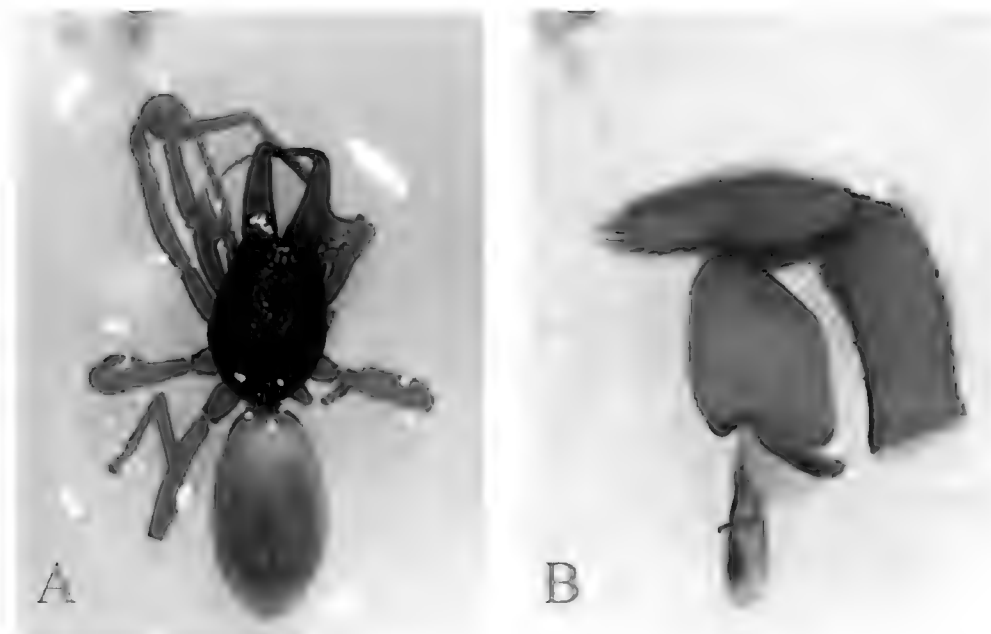


Fig. 5. *Dysdera* cf. *longirostris* Doblika, 1853 ♂. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. pedipalp, retrolateral view.

***Dysdera cf. longirostris*** Doblika, 1853 (Fig. 5)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Central to south-eastern and eastern Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus.

***Dysdera rubus*** Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988 (Fig. 6)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Türkiye, Greece.

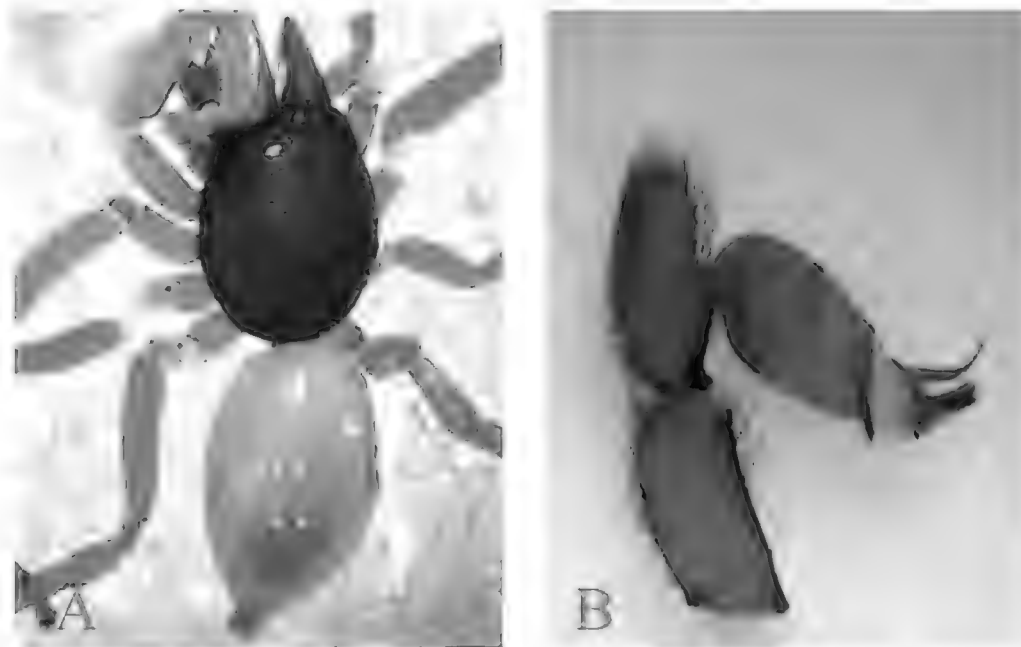


Fig. 6. *Dysdera rubus* Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988 ♂. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. pedipalp, retrolateral view.



Fig. 7. *Dysdera westringi* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 ♂. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. pedipalp, retrolateral view.

***Dysdera westringi*** O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872 (Fig. 7)

Material examined: 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village-2, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m, PF. 2♀♀, 3♂♂, Karaburun, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Eastern Mediterranean, Iraq.

Genus ***Harpactea*** Bristowe, 1939

***Harpactea sturanyi*** (Nosek, 1905)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Çeşme, Bozköy Barrage Road, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'57"N, 26°27'56"E, 114 m, PF. 1♀, 2♂♂, Karaburun, 3 km Southwest, 12.12.16-14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 434 m, PF.

World distribution: Greece, Türkiye, Georgia.

***Harpactea* sp.**

Material examined: 11♂♂, Urla, Zeytinler-2 Village, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m, PF, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017.

Genus *Stalagtia* Kratochvíl, 1970

***Stalagtia thaleriana*** Chatzaki & Arnedo, 2006 (Fig. 8)

Material examined: 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village-2, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m, PF. 2♀♀, 3♂♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Greece (Crete), Türkiye.



Fig. 8. *Stalagtia thaleriana* Chatzaki & Arnedo, 2006 ♂. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. pedipalp, retrolateral view.

Family **Eresidae** C.L. Koch, 1845

Genus **Eresus** Walckenaer, 1805

**Eresus kollari** Rossi, 1846

Material examined: 2♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran, China, Korea, Russia (to Far East)?, Central Asia?

Family **Filistatidae** Simon, 1864

Genus **Pritha** Lehtinen, 1967

**Pritha** sp.

Material examined: 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe, 3 km Southwest, 38°17'48" N, 26°37'47" E, 53 m, 30.03.2018.

Family **Gnaphosidae** Banks, 1892

Genus **Aphantaulax** Simon, 1878

**Aphantaulax cincta** (L. Koch, 1866)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Armenia, North Africa, Israel.

Genus *Berinda* Roewer, 1928

*Berinda ensigera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) (Fig. 9)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m.

World distribution: Greece (incl. Crete), Türkiye.

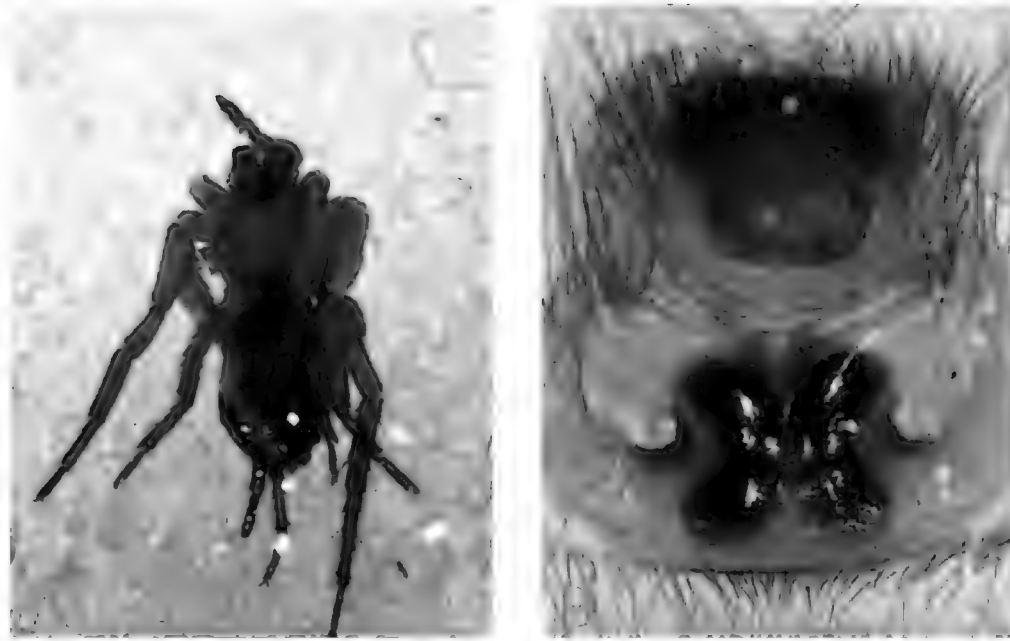


Fig. 9. *Berinda ensigera* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. epigyne, ventral view.

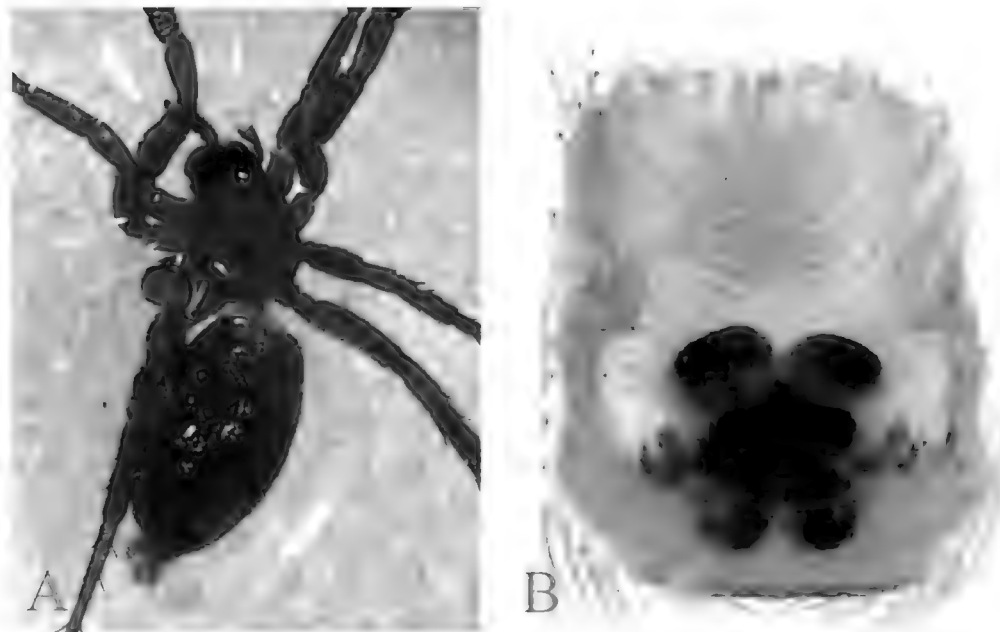


Fig. 10. *Berinda hakani* Chatzaki & Seyyar, 2010 ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. vulvae, ventral view.

*Berinda hakani* Chatzaki & Seyyar, 2010 (Fig. 10)

Material examined: 5♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF.

World distribution: Türkiye.

Genus *Drassodes* Westring, 1851

*Drassodes lacertosus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)

Material examined: 2♂♂, 4♀♀, Karaburun, 2 km West, 23.05.2012, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'26"E, 436 m, leg. Yağmur.

World distribution: Greece, Türkiye, Israel, Syria.

***Drassodes lapidosus*** (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'43"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF. 4♀♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°17'50"N, 26°38'01"E, 53 m, PF.

World distribution: Azores, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Israel, Iran, Central Asia, China, Korea, Japan.

Genus ***Marinarozelotes*** Ponomarev, 2020

***Marinarozelotes barbatus*** (L. Koch, 1866)

Material examined: 4♀♀, 1♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean to Caucasus. Introduced to USA.

***Marinarozelotes malkini*** (Platnick & Murphy, 1984)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'43"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'54"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Romania, Albania, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Ukraine, Russia (Europe, Caucasus), Türkiye, Iran, Kazakhstan.

Genus ***Nomisia*** Dalmas, 1921

***Nomisia exornata*** (C.L. Koch, 1839)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia.

***Nomisia ripariensis*** (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)

Material examined: 1♀, Çeşme, Near Alaçatı Dam, 20.05.2017, 38°16'54"N, 26°26'14"E, 103 m.

World distribution: Bulgaria, Greece (incl. Crete), Türkiye, Caucasus (Russia, Azerbaijan), Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Iran.

Genus ***Pterotricha*** Kulczyński, 1903

***Pterotricha lentiginosa*** (C.L. Koch, 1837)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Serbia, Montenegro, Ukraine, Greece, Cyprus, Türkiye, Iran?.

Genus ***Zelotes*** Gistel, 1848

***Zelotes aeneus*** (Simon, 1878) (Fig. 11)

Material examined: Karaburun, 1♀, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Madeira, Europe, Türkiye, Azerbaijan.

***Zelotes balcanicus*** Deltshev, 2006 (Fig. 12)

Material examined: Karaburun, 1♂, Bozköy Village, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF. Urla, 2♀♀, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m, PF.

World distribution: Italy, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Türkiye, Israel.





Fig. 11. *Zelotes aeneus* (Simon, 1878) ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. epigyne, ventral view.



Fig. 12. *Zelotes balcanicus* Deltshev, 2006. A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

***Zelotes tenuis* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean and Central Europe to Russia (Caucasus), Iran; Introduced to Galapagos Is., USA.

Family **Hahniidae** Bertkau, 1878

Genus **Hahnia** C.L. Koch, 1841

***Hahnia* sp.**

Material examined: 1 juv., Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

Family **Linyphiidae** Blackwall, 1859

Genus **Frontinellina** van Helsdingen, 1969

***Frontinellina frutetorum* (C.L. Koch, 1835)**

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m. 1♂, 4♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia.

Genus *Megalephyphantes* Wunderlich, 1994

*Megalephyphantes cf. pseudocollinus* Saaristo, 1997

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 2 km North, 27.12.2009, leg. Yağmur. 1♀, Karaburun, 3 km Southwest, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 434 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Russia (Europe to West Siberia), Caucasus, Türkiye, Iran.

Genus *Nerienne* Blackwall, 1833

*Nerienne furtiva* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 4♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 2♀♀, 5♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 436 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m, PF. 1♂, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 2 km North, 27.12.2009, leg. Yağmur.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Russia (Europe to South Siberia).

Genus *Pelecopsis* Simon, 1864

*Pelecopsis elongata* (Wider, 1834)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, 3 km Southwest, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 436 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Israel.

Genus *Sintula* Simon, 1884

*Sintula retroversus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 301 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°38'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus.

Family **Liocranidae** Simon, 1897

Genus *Agroeca* Westring, 1861

*Agroeca parva* Bosmans, 2011

Material examined: 3♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF.

World distribution: Greece, Cyprus, Türkiye, Israel, Iran.

Genus *Apostenus* Westring, 1851

*Apostenus fuscus* Westring, 1851

Material examined: 3♀♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe.

Genus *Mesiotelus* Simon, 1897

*Mesiotelus scopensis* Drensky, 1935 (Fig. 13)

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 434 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 434 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 42 m, PF. 2♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018,

38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF. 3♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 1♂, 2♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village-1, 03.02.2017-27.06. 2017, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 307 m, PF. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 307 m. 2♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village-2, 30.03.2018, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'36"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m, PF. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'22"N, 26°37'43"E, 82 m, PF. 2♀♀, Çeşme, Ildır road junction, 30.03.2018, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m.

World distribution: North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Türkiye, Iran.



Fig. 13. *Mesiotelus scopensis* Drensky, 1935. A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

***Mesiotelus tenuissimus* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 1 km West, 17.01.2009, 38°35'59"N, 26°23'18"E, leg. Yağmur. 5♀♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Southern Europe, North Africa, Cyprus, Türkiye, Jordan, Turkmenistan.

Family **Lycosidae** Sundevall, 1833

Genus ***Alopecosa*** Simon, 1885

***Alopecosa albofasciata* (Brullé, 1832)**

Material examined: 2♂♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'57"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, 23.03.2015-23.05.2015, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'26"E, 436 m, leg. Yağmur, PF. 2♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 56 m, PF. 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village-1, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 307 m. 3♀♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village, 19.03.2017-27.06.2017, 38°19'43"N, 26°28'22"E, 131 m, PF.

World distribution: Mediterranean to Central Asia.

Genus ***Hogna*** Simon, 1885

***Hogna radiata* (Latreille, 1817)**

Material examined: 3♂♂, 2♀♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♀, 3♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m. 2♂♂, 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 1♀, 3♂♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 31.03.2018, 38°21'13"N, 26°38'19"E, 31 m. 2♂♂, 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 3♂♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 307 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village-2, 30.03.2018, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Kazakhstan, Iraq, Iran, Central Asia.

Genus *Lycosa* Latreille, 1804

*Lycosa tarantula* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: France (Corsica), Italy, Balkans, Türkiye, Middle East.

Genus *Pirata* Sundevall, 1833

*Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 5 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°16'56"N, 26°37'19"E, 56 m.

World distribution: North America, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia, China, Japan.

Genus *Trochosa* C.L. Koch, 1847

*Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 31.03.2018, 38°21'13"N, 26°38'19"E, 31 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia, China, Japan, Korea. Introduced to North America, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Bermuda.

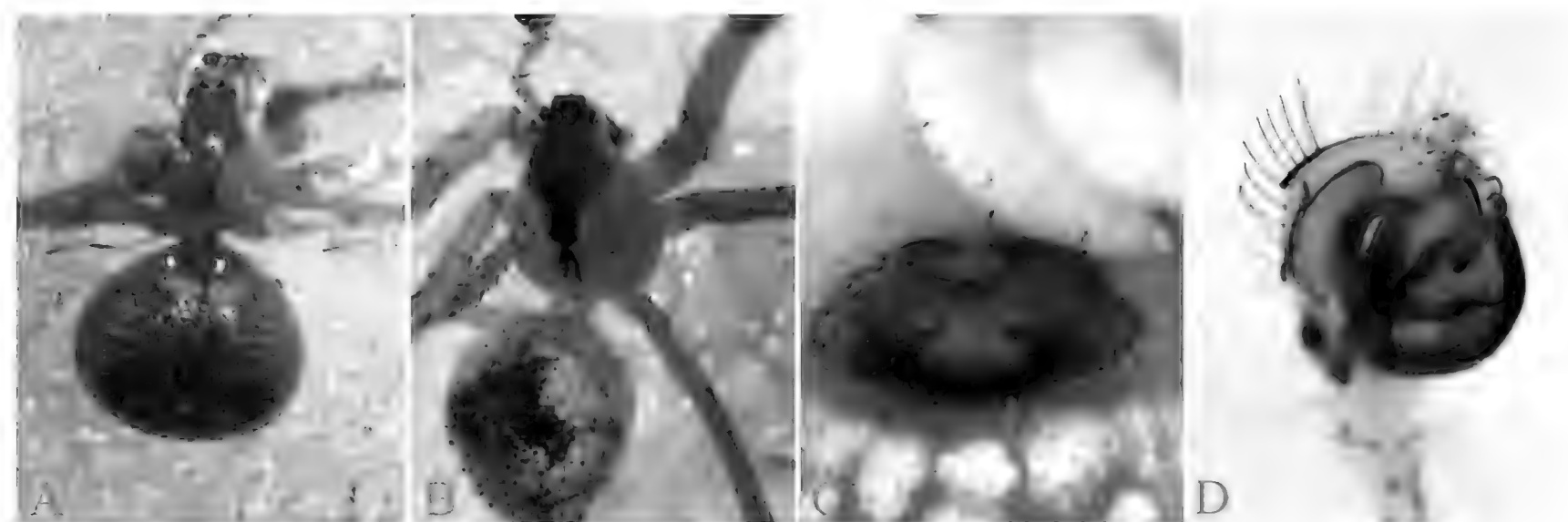


Fig. 14. *Mimetus laevigatus* (Keyserling, 1863). A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

Family **Mimetidae** Simon, 1881

Genus *Ero* C.L. Koch, 1836

*Ero aphana* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 2 km North, 27.12.2009, leg. Yağmur.

World distribution: Europe, Macaronesia, North Africa, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Central Asia), Kazakhstan, Iran. Introduced to St. Helena, Réunion, Japan (Ryukyu Is.), China, Philippines, Australia (Queensland, Western Australia).

Genus *Mimetus* Hentz, 1832

*Mimetus laevigatus* (Keyserling, 1863) (Fig. 14)

Material examined: 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 5 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°16'56"N, 26°37'19"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean to Central Asia.

Family **Nemesiidae** Simon, 1889

Genus *Brachythele* Ausserer, 1871

*Brachythele varrialei* (Dalmás, 1920)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Türkiye.

Family **Oecobiidae** Blackwall, 1862

Genus *Oecobius* Lucas, 1846

*Oecobius* sp.

Material examined: 1 juv., Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 434 m, PF.

Family **Oxyopidae** Thorell, 1869

Genus *Oxyopes* Latreille, 1804

*Oxyopes heterophthalmus* (Latreille, 1804)

Material examined: 1♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village road junction, 28.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa to Middle East, Türkiye, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, China.

Family **Palpimanidae** Thorell, 1869

Genus *Palpimanus* Dufour, 1820

*Palpimanus uncatus* Kulczyński, 1909 (Fig. 15)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 7♀♀, 4♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Badembükü road junction, 1 km inland, 28.03.2008, 38°36'16"N, 26°22'54"E, leg. Yağmur. 1♀, Karaburun, 24 m, 23.03.2012, leg. Yağmur. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m. 1♀, 2♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m. 2♂♂, 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF. 1♂, 2♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 02.02.2017-14.05.2017, 38°21'13"N, 26°38'19"E, 31 m, PF. 3♂♂, 4♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 1♂, Çeşme, near Alaçatı Dam, 03.02.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'54"N, 26°26'14"E, 103



m, PF. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Greece, Türkiye, Egypt.

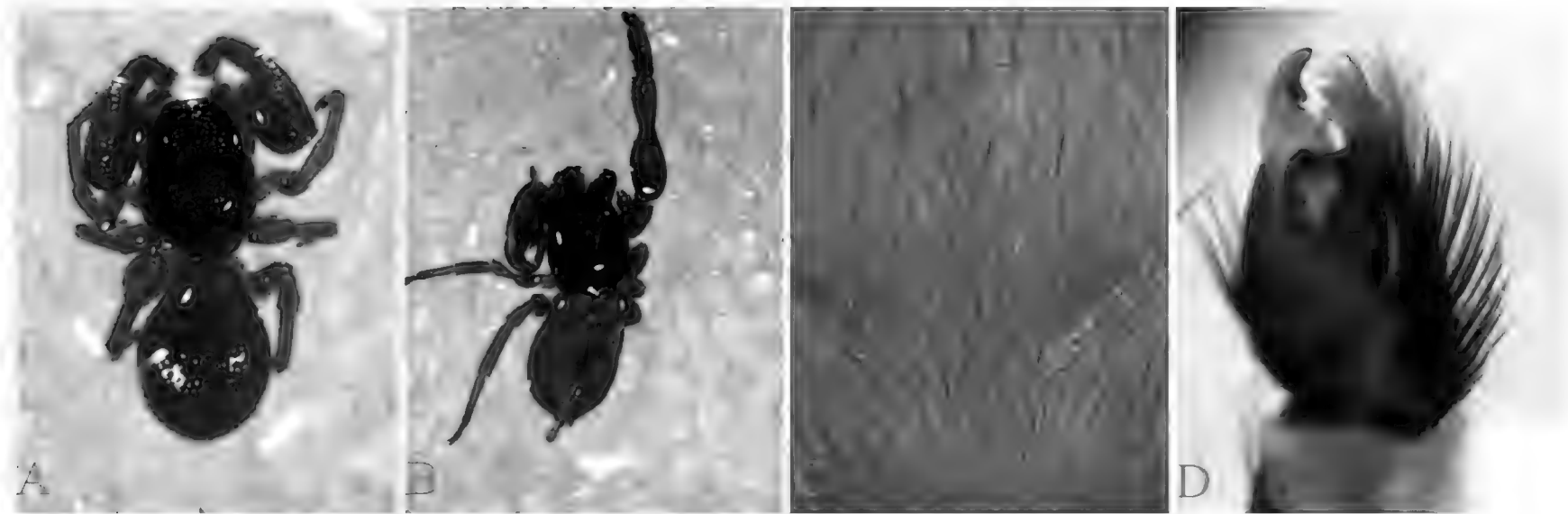


Fig. 15. *Palpimanus uncatus* Kulczyński, 1909. A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, retrolateral view.

Family **Philodromidae** Thorell, 1869

Genus *Thanatus* C.L. Koch, 1837

*Thanatus pictus* L. Koch, 1881

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, 24 m, 23.03.2012, leg. Yağmur. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to West Siberia), Kazakhstan, Iran.

Family **Pholcidae** C.L. Koch, 1850

Genus *Holocnemus* Simon, 1873

*Holocnemus pluchei* (Scopoli, 1763)

Material examined: 1♀, 1♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♀, Çeşme, Bozköy Dam road, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'57"N, 26°27'56"E, 114 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Caucasus, Middle East. Introduced to USA, Argentina, Japan, Australia.

Family **Pisauridae** Simon, 1890

Genus *Pisaura* Simon, 1886

*Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757)

Material examined: 1♀, 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♀, Karaburun, 2 km South, 23.05.2012, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'26"E, 436 m, leg. Yağmur. 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 2♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°34'53"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Middle East, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Middle Siberia), Central Asia, China.

Family **Salticidae** Blackwall, 1841

Genus *Cyrrba* Simon, 1876



***Cyrba algerina*** (Lucas, 1846)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF. 1♂, Çeşme, Ildır Village road junction, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m, PF.

World distribution: Canary Is. to Central Asia.

Genus ***Evarcha*** Simon, 1902

***Evarcha jucunda*** (Lucas, 1846)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 30.03.2018, 38°16'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m.

World distribution: Canary Is., Mediterranean. Introduced to Belgium, Germany.

Genus ***Habrocestum*** Simon, 1876

***Habrocestum papilionaceum*** (L. Koch, 1867)

Material examined: 2♀♀, 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°37'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m, PF.

World distribution: Greece, Türkiye.

Genus ***Heliophanus*** C.L. Koch, 1833

***Heliophanus kochii*** Simon, 1868

Material examined: 3♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m, PF. 2♀♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 4♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♀, Karaburun, 24 m, 23.03.2012, leg. Yağmur. 2♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m. 1♂, 1♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Macaronesia, North Africa, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Middle East, Kazakhstan. Introduced to Canada, USA.

Genus ***Leptorchestes*** Thorell, 1870

***Leptorchestes berolinensis*** (C.L. Koch, 1846)

Material examined: 1♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village, 28.06.2017, 38°19'43"N, 26°28'22"E, 131 m.

World distribution: Europe to Turkmenistan.

Genus ***Macaroeris*** Wunderlich, 1992

***Macaroeris nidicolens*** (Walckenaer, 1802)

Material examined: 2♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'39"E, 664 m, PF.

World distribution: Macaronesia, Europe, North Africa to Türkiye, Caucasus, Turkmenistan, Iran. Introduced to Sri Lanka.

Genus ***Mogrus*** Simon, 1882

***Mogrus neglectus*** (Simon, 1868) (Fig. 16)

Material examined: 1♀, Çeşme, Ildır Village road junction, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m, PF.

World distribution: North Macedonia, Greece, Türkiye, Cyprus, Israel, Caucasus (Russia, Azerbaijan), Iran, Kazakhstan.



Fig. 16. *Mogrus neglectus* (Simon, 1868) ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. vulvae, ventral view.

Genus *Phlegra* Simon, 1876

*Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Germiyan Village, 19.03.2017-23.06.2017, 38°19'43"N, 26°28'22"E, 131 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, India, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan.

Genus *Plexippoides* Prószyński, 1984

*Plexippoides flavescens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Egypt, Sudan, Middle East, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan. Introduced to Ukraine.

Genus *Pseudeuophrys* Dahl, 1912

*Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m, PF. 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-2, 30.03.2018, 38°17'50"N, 26°38'01"E, 53 m. 4♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 30.03.2018, 38°16'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran?. Introduced to USA.

*Pseudeuophrys obsoleta* (Simon, 1868)

Material examined: Karaburun, 1♂, Center, 8 km South, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Europe (not Scandinavia), Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Central Asia, China.

Genus *Saitis* Simon, 1876

*Saitis tauricus* Kulczyński, 1905 (Fig. 17)

Material examined: 6♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m. 2♂♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 2♀♀, 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-2, 15.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°17'50"N, 26°38'01"E, 53 m, PF. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village-2, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°17'38"N, 26°34'36"E, 167 m, PF.

World distribution: Italy, Hungary, North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Türkiye, Ukraine.



Fig. 17. *Saitis tauricus* Kulczyński, 1905. A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

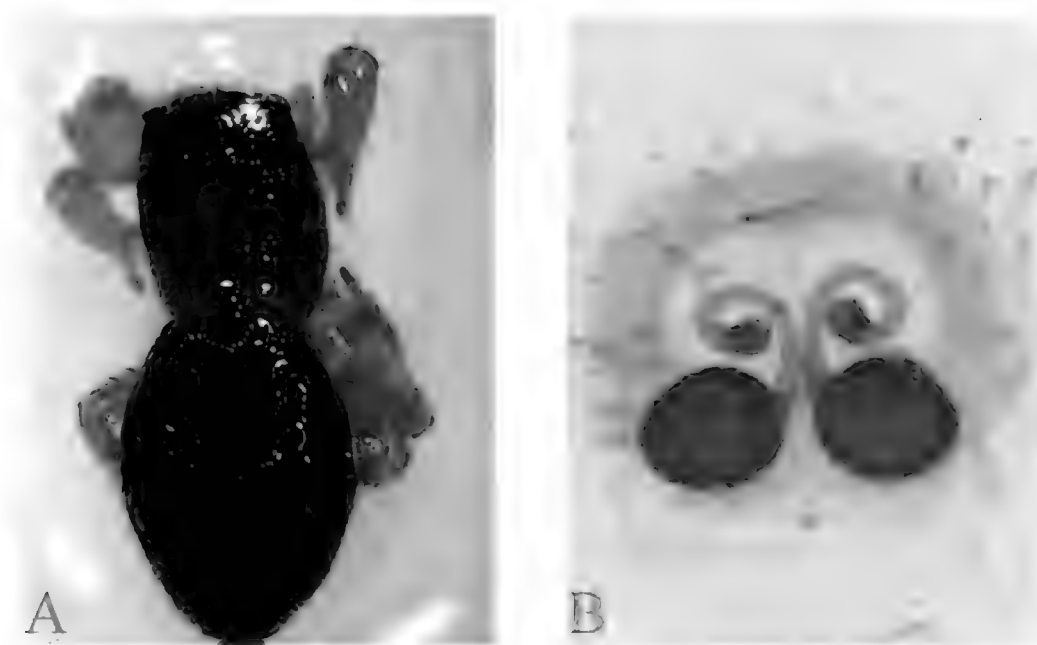


Fig. 18. *Talavera aequipes* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871) ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. vulvae, ventral view.

Genus *Synageles* Simon, 1876

*Synageles dalmaticus* (Keyserling, 1863)

Material examined: 1♀, 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia (Europe), Caucasus, Azerbaijan.

Genus *Talavera* G.W. Peckham & E.G. Peckham, 1909

*Talavera aequipes* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871) (Fig. 18)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m, 31.03.2018.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Israel, Caucasus, Iran, Russia (Europe) to Central Asia, China, Japan.

Family **Scytodidae** Blackwall, 1864

Genus *Scytodes* Latreille, 1804

*Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802)

Material examined: 3♂♂, 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°17'50"N, 26°38'01"E, 53 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Iran, temperate Asia to China, Korea, Japan. Introduced to North America, Argentina, South Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand.

*Scytodes velutina* Heineken & Lowe, 1832

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean, Cape Verde Is., Seychelles.

Family **Segestriidae** Simon, 1893

Genus *Ariadna* Savigny, 1825

*Ariadna* sp.

Material examined: 1 juv., Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

Family **Sicariidae** Keyserling, 1880

Genus *Loxosceles* Heineken & Lowe, 1832

*Loxosceles rufescens* (Dufour, 1820)

Material examined: 4♀♀, 1♂, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-2, 30.03.2018, 38°17'50"N, 26°38'01"E, 53 m.

World distribution: Southern Europe, northern Africa to Iran, Afghanistan. Introduced to USA, Mexico, Peru, Macaronesia, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Korea, Laos, Thailand, Australia, Hawaii.

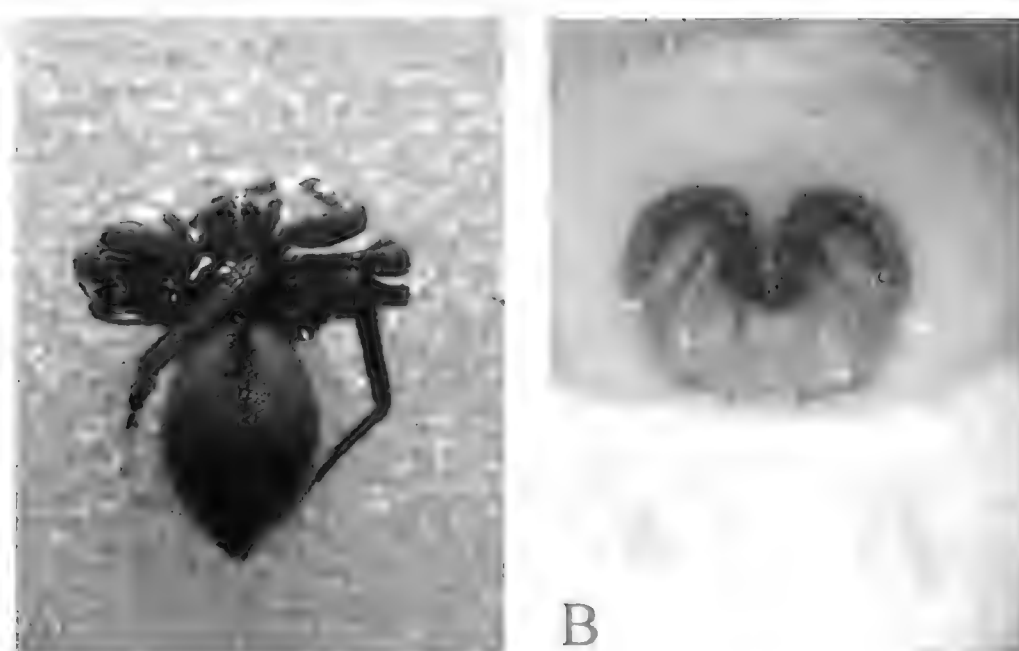


Fig. 19. *Micrommata ligurina* (C.L. Koch, 1845) ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. epigyne, ventral view.

Family **Sparassidae** Bertkau, 1872

Genus *Eusparassus* Simon, 1903

*Eusparassus walckenaeri* (Audouin, 1825)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF. 2♀♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018,

38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 3♀♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♂, Çeşme, Germiyan Village road junction, 03.02.2017-27.06.2017, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m, PF.

World distribution: Greece, Türkiye, Algeria to Iraq, Sudan, Iran?.

Genus *Micrommata* Latreille, 1804

*Micrommata ligurina* (C.L. Koch, 1845) (Fig. 19)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 436 m. 3♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean to Central Asia.

Family **Tetragnathidae** Menge, 1866

Genus *Tetragnatha* Latreille, 1804

*Tetragnatha nitens* (Savigny, 1825)

Material examined: 5♀♀, 4♂♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 5 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°16'56"N, 26°37'19"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Egypt. Tropical and subtropical Asia. Introduced to the Americas, Macaronesia, Mediterranean, South Africa, Madagascar, Pacific Is., New Zealand.

Family **Theridiidae** Sundevall, 1833

Genus *Argyroides* Simon, 1864

*Argyroides argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1841)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 28.06.2017, 38°37'32"N, 26°23'21"E, 633 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean to West Africa. Introduced to South Africa, Seychelles, Hawaii.

Genus *Crustulina* Menge, 1868

*Crustulina scabripes* Simon, 1881

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village-2, 17.12.2016-28.06.2017, 38°36'15"N, 26°22'55"E, 171 m, PF. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 2♀♀, Çeşme, Bozköy Dam road, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'57"N, 26°27'54"E, 114 m, PF.

World distribution: Mediterranean.

Genus *Cryptachaea* Archer, 1946

*Cryptachaea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 101 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), China, Korea, Japan.

Genus *Dipoena* Thorell, 1869

*Dipoena braccata* (C.L. Koch, 1841)

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Europe, Mediterranean, Caucasus.

***Dipoena galilaea*** Levy & Amitai, 1981 (Fig. 20)

Material examined: Urla, 1♀, 2♂♂, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 38°26'48" N, 26°37'43" E, 56 m, 20.05.2017.

World distribution: Greece, Cyprus, Israel, Türkiye.



Fig. 20. *Dipoena galilaea* Levy & Amitai, 1981. A. ♀ habitus, dorsal view. B. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. C. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

Genus ***Enoplognatha*** Pavesi, 1880

***Enoplognatha afrodite*** Hippa & Oksala, 1983

Material examined: Karaburun, 4♂♂, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 3♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'27"E, 436 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southeast, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°15'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m, PF. 1♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Southern Europe.

***Enoplognatha diversa*** (Blackwall, 1859)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m, 31.03.2018.

World distribution: Canary Is., Madeira, Portugal, Spain, France, Morocco to Greece.

Genus ***Episinus*** Walckenaer, 1809

***Episinus truncatus*** Latreille, 1809

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran.

Genus ***Euryopis*** Menge, 1868

***Euryopis episinoides*** (Walckenaer, 1847)

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean to Türkiye, Israel. Introduced to South Africa, Reunion, India, China.

Genus ***Kochiura*** Archer, 1950

***Kochiura aulica*** (C.L. Koch, 1838)



Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-1, 01.04.2018, 38°31'45"N, 26°27'46"E, 52 m. 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 20.05.2017, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m.

World distribution: Cape Verde Is., Canary Is., North Africa, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran.

Genus *Neottiura* Menge, 1868

*Neottiura herbigrada* (Simon, 1873)

Material examined: 5♂♂, 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 13♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Madeira, Mediterranean, Ukraine, China, Korea.

Genus *Simitidion* Wunderlich, 1992

*Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836) (Fig. 21)

Material examined: 5♂♂, 1♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m. 13♀♀, Karaburun, 3 km Southwest, 14.05.2017, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: Europe, North Africa, Türkiye, Israel, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Iran, Central Asia. Introduced to Canada.



Fig. 21. *Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836) ♀. A. habitus, dorsal view. B. epigyne, ventral view.

Genus *Steatoda* Sundevall, 1833

*Steatoda paykulliana* (Walckenaer, 1806)

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 2♀♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'35"N, 26°35'02"E, 307 m. 1♀, Çeşme, near Alaçatı Dam, 03.02.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'54"N, 26°26'14"E, 103 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Mediterranean to Central Asia, India.

Genus *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805

*Theridion adrianopoli* Drensky, 1915

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°28'22"E, 436 m.

World distribution: North Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece (incl. Crete), Türkiye.

***Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831**

Material examined: 2♀♀, Çeşme, near Alaçatı Dam, 20.05.2017, 38°16'54"N, 26°26'14"E, 103 m.

World distribution: Macaronesia, North Africa, Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Middle Siberia), Middle East. Introduced to USA.

***Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870**

Material examined: 2♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 1♂, 3♀♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, near İYTE-1, 30.03.2018, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 53 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), China.

Family **Thomisidae** Sundevall, 1833

Genus ***Bassaniodes*** Pocock, 1903

***Bassaniodes cribratus* (Simon, 1885) (Fig. 22)**

Material examined: 2♀♀, Karaburun, 19.12.2008, 38°21'02"N, 26°38'20"E, 8 m, leg. Yağmur. 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 1♂, Çeşme, near Alaçatı Dam, 03.02.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'54"N, 26°26'14"E, 103 m.

World distribution: Mediterranean, Russia (Europe), Türkiye, Caucasus, Iran, China, Korea.



Fig. 22. *Bassaniodes cribratus* (Simon, 1885). A-B. habitus, dorsal view. A. ♀. B. ♂. C. ♀ epigyne, ventral view. D. ♂ pedipalp, ventral view.

Genus ***Cozyptila*** Lehtinen & Marusik, 2005

***Cozyptila blackwalli* (Simon, 1875)**

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Parlak Village, 02.02.2017-28.06.2017, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m, PF. 2♀♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Europe.

***Cozyptila nigristernum* (Dalmás, 1922)**

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Italy, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Türkiye, Ukraine.

Genus ***Heriaeus*** Simon, 1875

***Heriaeus hirtus* (Latreille, 1819)**

Material examined: 5♂♂, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 6 km East, 38°26'48"N, 26°37'43"E, 56 m, 20.05.2017; 1♀, Çeşme, Germiyan Village road junction, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m, 28.06.2017.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus.

Genus *Ozyptila* Simon, 1864

*Ozyptila confluens* (C.L. Koch, 1845)

Material examined: 1♀, 6♂♂, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m. 5♂♂, Karaburun, Center, 3 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°37'38"N, 26°29'22"E, 436 m. 3♂♂, Karaburun, Bozköy Village-2, 01.04.2018, 38°36'59"N, 26°28'05"E, 102 m. 1♂, Çeşme, Ildır Village road junction, 30.03.2018, 38°18'00"N, 26°28'45"E, 112 m.

World distribution: Southern Europe, Syria.

*Ozyptila sanctuaria* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 3 km Southwest, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°17'48"N, 26°37'47"E, 56 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe.

Genus *Spiracme* Menge, 1876

*Spiracme striatipes* (L. Koch, 1870)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Sazak Village, 31.03.2018, 38°37'34"N, 26°23'21"E, 258 m.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe) to Central Asia, Iran, China.

Genus *Xysticus* C.L. Koch, 1835

*Xysticus abditus* Logunov, 2006

Material examined: 1♂, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Bulgaria, Türkiye.

*Xysticus audax* (Schränk, 1803)

Material examined: 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km South, 17.12.2016-14.05.2017, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m, PF.

World distribution: Europe, Türkiye, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Iran, Korea, Japan.

Family **Trachelidae** Simon, 1897

Genus *Paratrachelas* Kovblyuk & Nadolny, 2009

*Paratrachelas maculatus* (Thorell, 1875)

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Zeytinler Village, 2 km Southwest, 19.03.2017-20.05.2017, 38°16'30"N, 26°35'07"E, 135 m, PF.

World distribution: France to Ukraine, Türkiye, Israel.

Family **Zodariidae** Thorell, 1881

Genus *Zodarion* Walckenaer, 1826

*Zodarion thoni* Nosek, 1905

Material examined: 1♀, Urla, Gülbahçe Neighbourhood, 31.03.2018, 38°21'13"N, 26°38'19"E, 31 m. 1♀, Karaburun, Center, 8 km Southwest, 31.03.2018, 38°35'52"N, 26°29'59"E, 664 m.

World distribution: Eastern Europe, Cyprus, Türkiye, Caucasus, Lebanon.

### Acknowledgments

The present study is derived from the master thesis of Oğuz Tutar approved by the Institute of Natural Sciences of Manisa Celal Bayar University in August 2019. We thank Kaan Yılmaz for the help in the field trips, Rahşen S. Kaya, Gökhan Gündüz and Kadir Boğaç Kunt for identifying specimens.

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## ***Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) in Jordan (Araneae: Araneidae)**

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### **Abstract**

*Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) of family Araneidae is recorded from Jordan. Only one female specimen of this species was collected in September 1989 from Abdoun, Amman, Jordan.

**Keywords:** Araneae, Araneidae, *Argiope lobata*, Jordan.

### **Introduction**

Family Araneidae Clerck, 1757 includes 188 genera, 3118 species (and subspecies) distributed all over the world. Genus *Argiope* Savigny, 1825 [*Argyope*] includes 85 species + 3 subspecies throughout the world (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

*Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) is known from: Southern Europe to Central Asia and China, northern Africa, Tanzania, South Africa, Palestine-Israel, Pakistan, India, from Myanmar to New Caledonia and northern Australia (World Spider Catalog, 2023).

A beautiful photograph of *Argiope* sp. was published in the “Field guide to Jordan” (Maani, 2010). It is evident that this photograph, taken by Habeeb Maani, belongs to *A. lobata* (Fig. 1).

One female specimen of *Argiope lobata* was collected in September 1989 from Abdoun, Amman, Jordan when this region was not crowded by buildings as seen today. Nowadays, “Abdoun is a residential area of Amman, Jordan. Abdoun is considered by many to be the most affluent district of the city, and is located towards the south of the city. Some of Jordan's most expensive real estate is located in the district” (Wikipedia, 2023).



Fig. 1. *Argiope* sp. on its web (© Habeeb Maani). Published in the “*Field guide to Jordan*” (Maani, 2010).



Fig. 2. *Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) ♀, habitus, dorsal view (preserved in 1987).



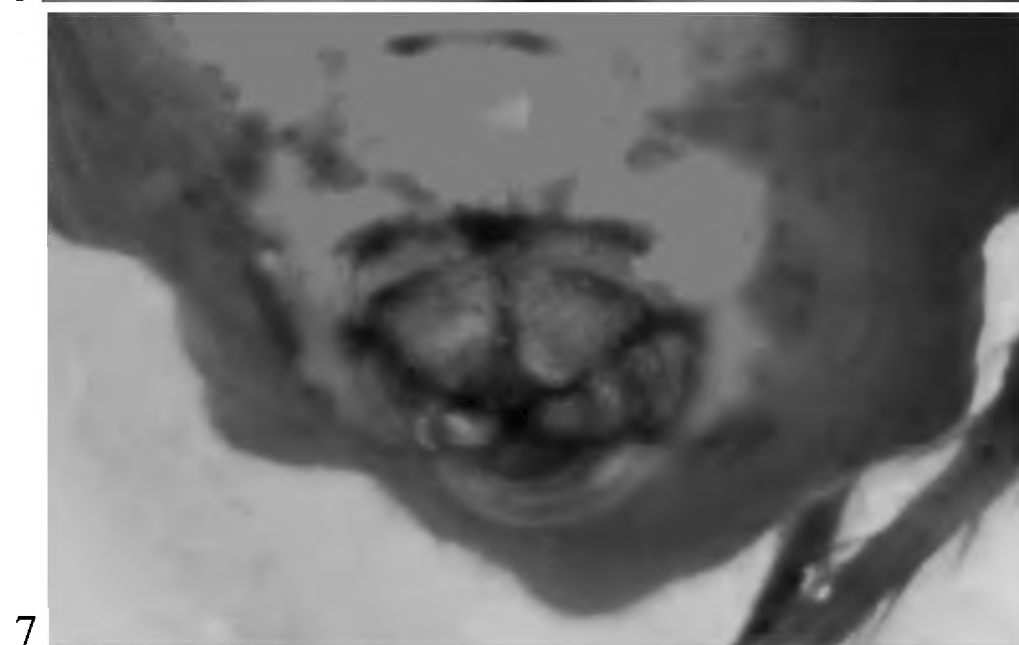
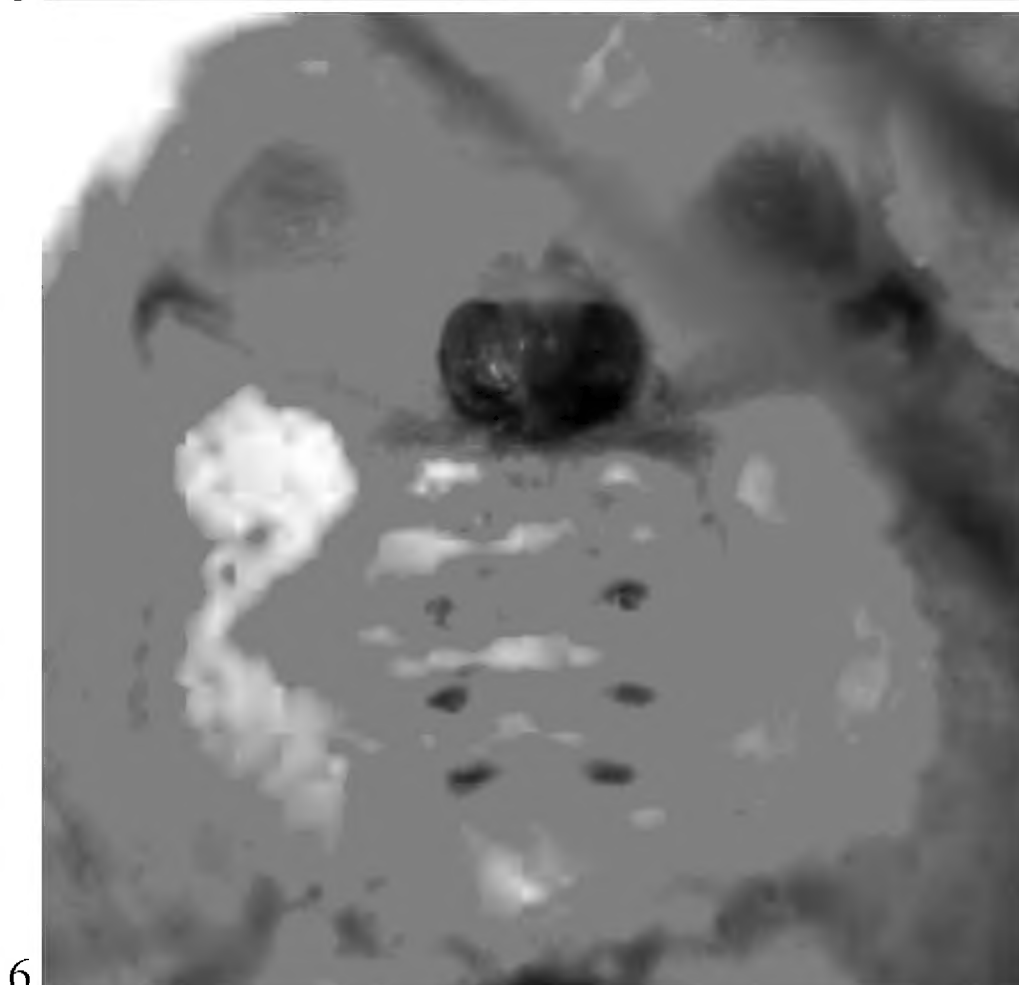
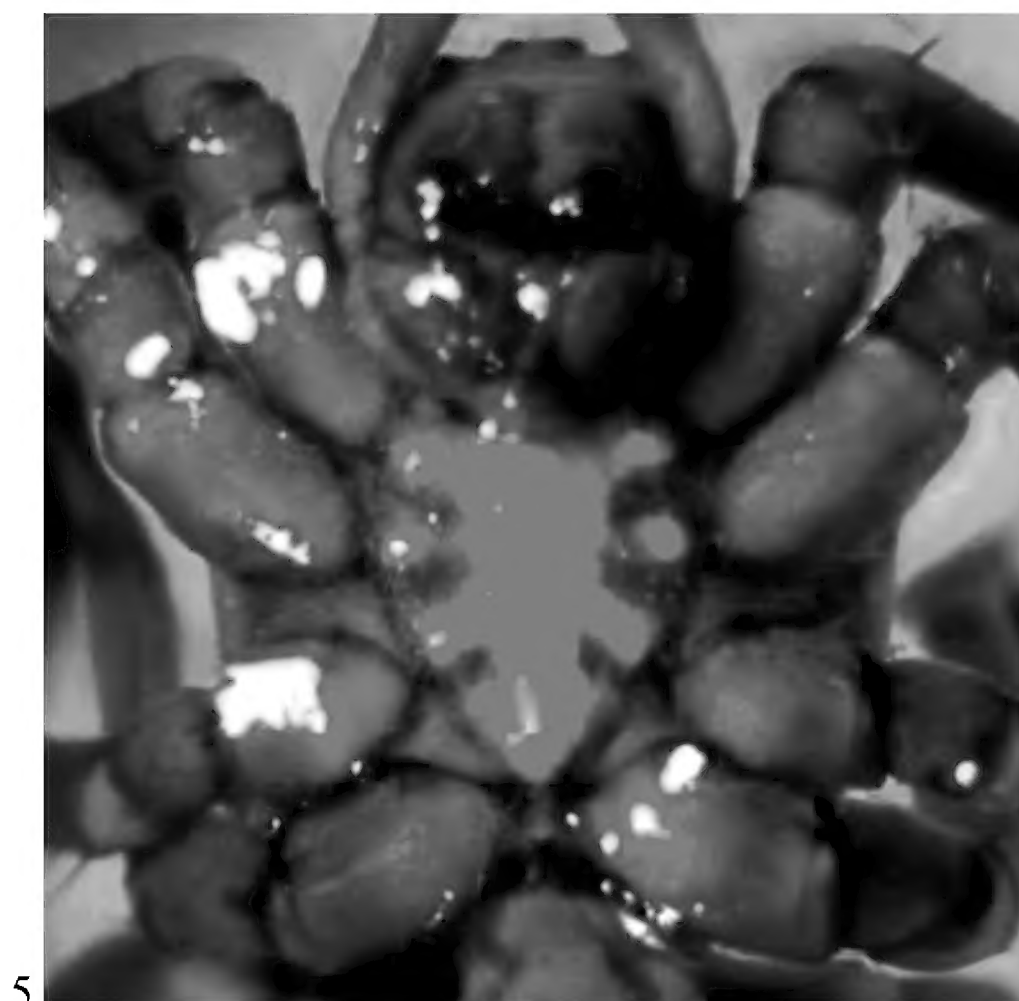


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Figs. 3-4. *Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) ♀, dorsal view. 3. Cephalothorax. 4. Abdomen.



Figs. 5-7. *Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) ♀, ventral view. 5. Sternum. 6. Abdomen (part). 7. Spinnerets.

Family Araneidae Clerck, 1757  
Genus *Argiope* Savigny, 1825  
*Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) (Figs. 2-8)

Material examined. Jordan, 1♀ (Fig. 2), Abdoun, south of Amman (about 31°57'N, 35°53'E, elev. 919 m), 23 September 1987, leg. Hisham K. El-Hennawy [ACE.1987.09.23.AR.001. JOR]. (ACE = Arachnid Collection of Egypt)

Measurements (in millimetres): Total length 19.0; Cephalothorax length 7.0, width 5.8 (Fig. 3); Abdomen length 12.0 (Fig. 4).

For identification and description of *Argiope lobata* see Nentwig *et al.* (2023: [https://araneae.nmbe.ch/data/739/Argiope\\_lobata](https://araneae.nmbe.ch/data/739/Argiope_lobata)).

For taxonomic references see World Spider Catalog (2023: [https://wsc.nmbe.ch/species/3347/Argiope\\_lobata](https://wsc.nmbe.ch/species/3347/Argiope_lobata)).

Table 1. Measurements of leg segments of *Argiope lobata* (♀).

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
I	9.5	3.0	7.0	10.3	2.3	32.1
II	10.0	3.0	6.5	10.0	2.5	32.0
III	6.0	2.3	3.5	5.5	1.9	19.2
IV	10.0	2.8	5.8	10.0	2.3	30.9

Legs 1243

Epigynum (Figs. 6, 8).

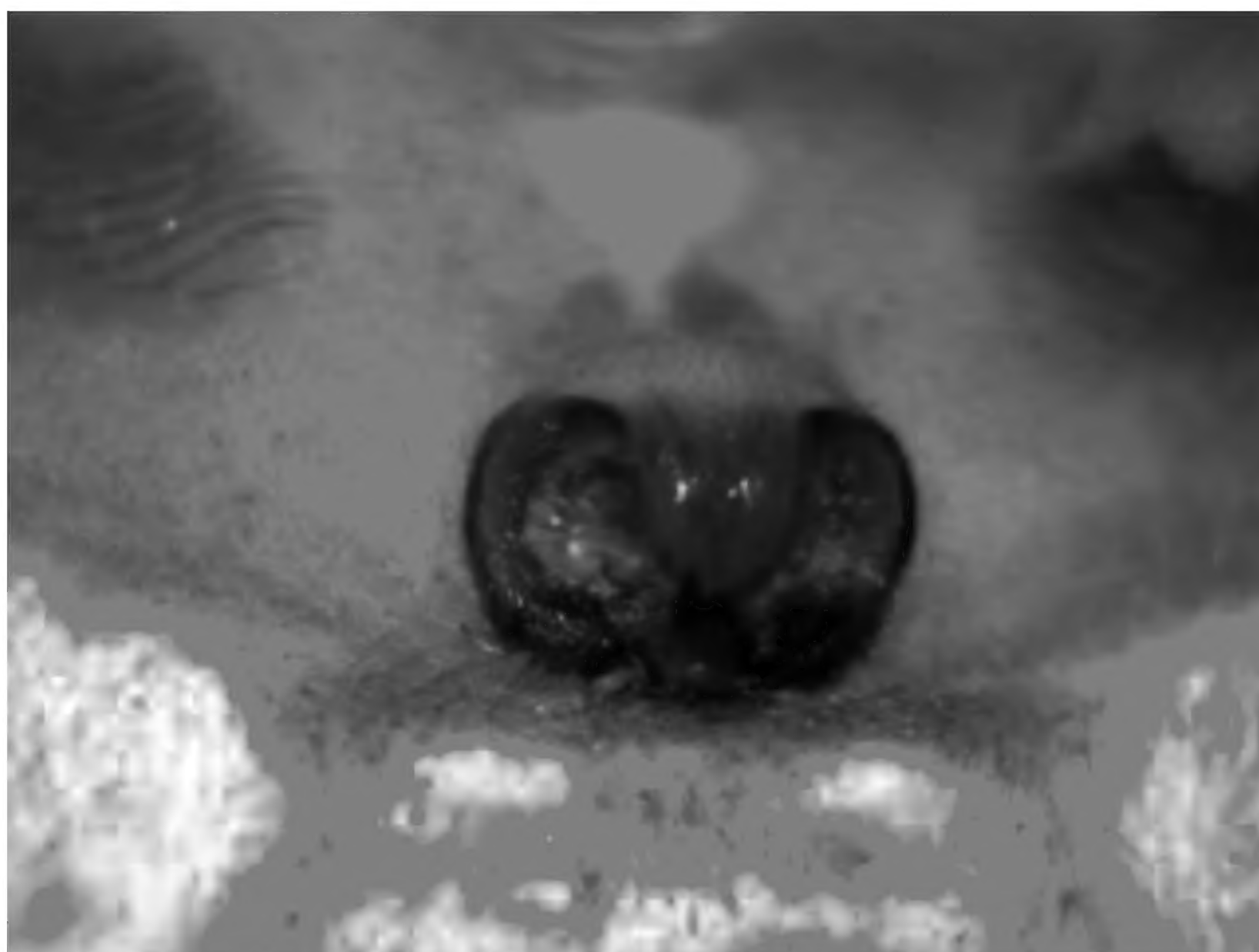


Fig. 8. *Argiope lobata* (Pallas, 1772) ♀, Epigynum, ventral view.

## References

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